

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

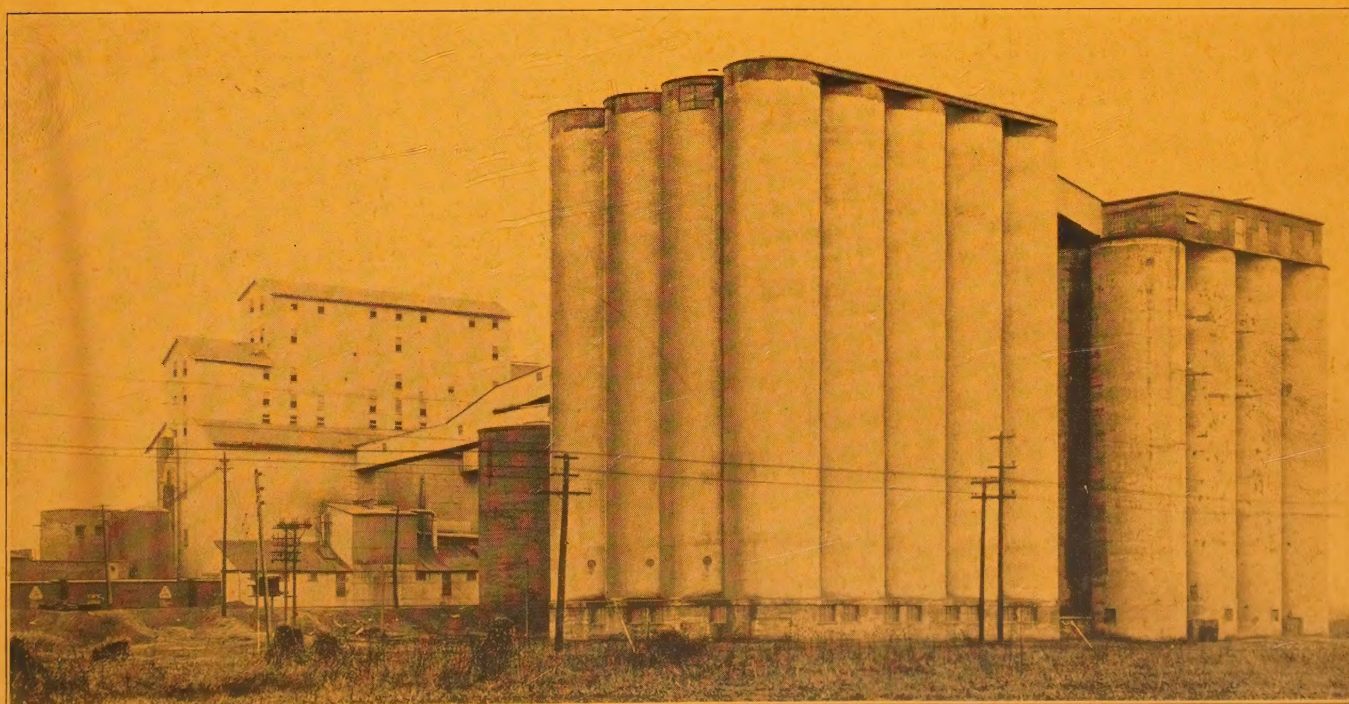
## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

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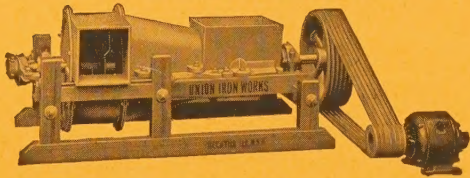


Half Million Storage Annex to K. C. S. Elevator at Kansas City, Mo.  
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# **WESTERN**

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —

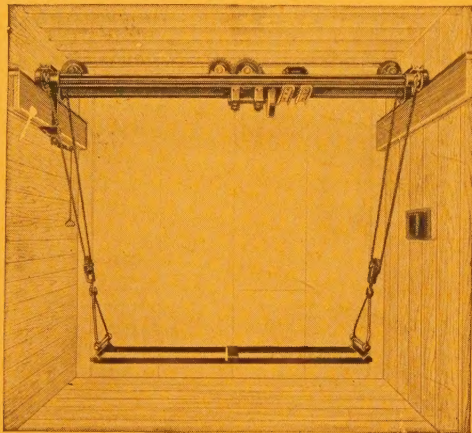


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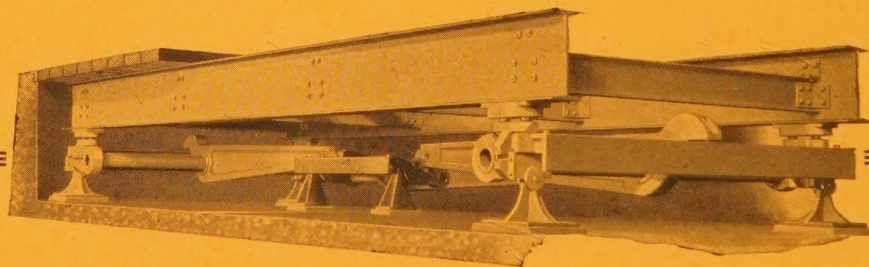
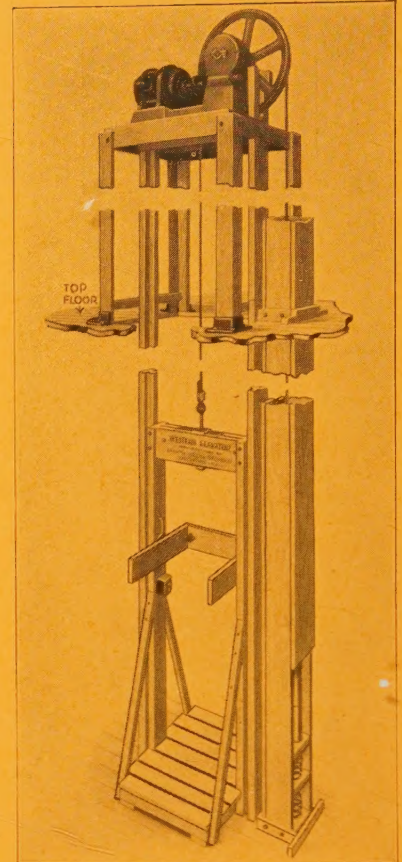
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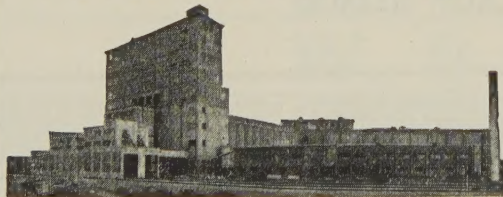
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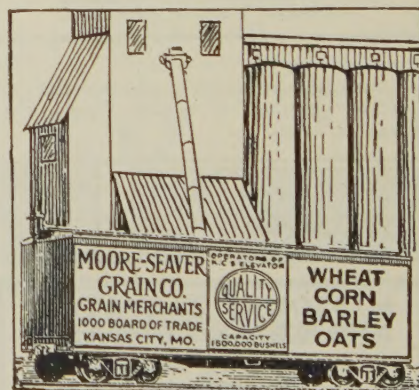
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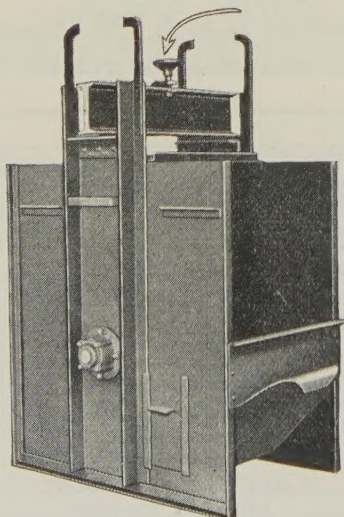
16th Street and Swift Ave.

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### THE BEYL AUTOMATIC TAKEUP FOR ELEVATOR BOOTS

Patents Pending

*A New Feature—One Adjustment*



For centering  
Belt on Pulley  
turn the hand-  
wheel and lock  
in position.

Equipped with  
Self Aligning  
Roller Bearings.

Manufactured by

**LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.**

Minneapolis, Minn.

1902 MARCH — APRIL — MAY 1932

Time for WINDSTORM INSURANCE

Write for the "TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN" for Grain Elevators and other Mercantile Property

Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm

E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

### CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

Six Copies to One Address, \$5.00

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

### Place Your Name

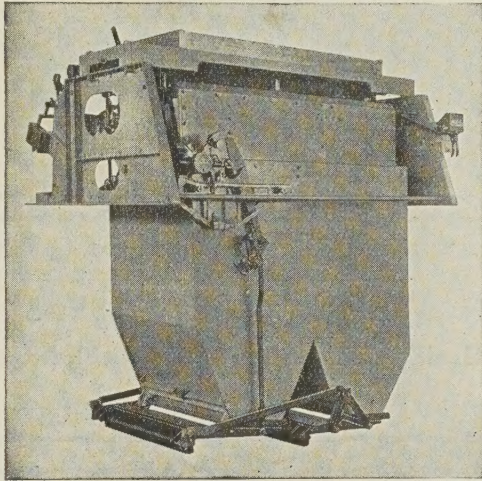
and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.



# Higher Speed In Loading and Unloading Cars

is now possible with the

## RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE



25 bushels per discharge

3000 bushels of oats per hour

4000 bushels of wheat per hour

Now it is possible to load or unload cars in less than half the former time.

In actual service, this scale has weighed 4500 bushels of OATS in one hour!

**Requires less headroom, is faster, costs less, and has longer operating life than previous models!**

### EQUIP NOW FOR SPEED!

*Write for prices and catalog 1219-B NOW*

## RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Clifton, New Jersey

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Philadelphia

Minneapolis

Boston

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Atlanta

Los Angeles

Agents for Canada, Messrs. Peacock Brothers Limited, Montreal

## MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE

is

## SOUND INSURANCE

Net Cash Surplus  
Dec. 31, 1931

Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Alton, Ill. ....	\$1,194,444.52
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kansas City, Mo. ....	429,152.17
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, Mich. ....	1,461,599.84
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa ....	1,204,817.53
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Harris- burg, Pa. ....	852,755.09
Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fort Worth, Texas ....	658,593.91
Pennsylvania Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ....	1,527,424.55
Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co., Van Wert, Ohio ....	103,925.04
Grain Dealers Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. ....	1,390,000.00
Millers National Ins. Co., Chicago, Illinois ....	1,424,878.69

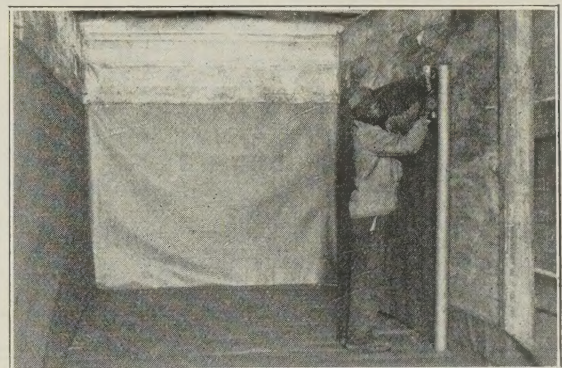
ASSOCIATION

of

MILL AND ELEVATOR MUTUAL  
INSURANCE COMPANIES

**Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau**  
230 East Ohio Street  
CHICAGO

## H-R One Man Car Liner



Can be installed in five minutes time by one man.

This liner comes in proper size to fit the car—no cutting—no waste. It is made of strong, tough paper which eliminates leakage due to torn paper etc.

Cleaner, stronger, quicker, cheaper and absolutely leak-proof.

*Write for sample and prices.*

### Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp.

HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

Also Manufacturers of  
Leak-Proof Grain Door—Permanent and Removable Type



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Engineers — Constructors*

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

*Ask for Quotations on Your Work*

### Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

4121 Forest Park Blvd.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Designers and Builders*

**GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

### Industrial Engineering & Construction Co.

*Contracting Engineers*

2730 Grove Street

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Grain Elevators  
Feed Plants

Flour Mills  
Warehouses

Cold Storage Plants  
Industrial Buildings

### T. E. IBBERSON CO.

**GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS**

FEED MILLS

COAL PLANTS

REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

**ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas**  
**Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

*Estimates Cheerfully Furnished*

**HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.**

Corn Exchange

Minneapolis, Minn.

**A. F. Roberts Construction Co.**

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**ERECTS  
FURNISHES**

Elevators  
Corn Mills  
Warehouses  
Plans  
Estimates  
Machinery

**YOUNGLOVE ENGINEERING CO.**

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,  
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Wood or Fireproof Construction

418 Iowa Bldg.  
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172  
Fargo, N. Dak.

**D. G. EIKENBERRY**

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood  
Elevators and Feed Mills.

**Modern Grain Handling Machinery**

Box 146

Bloomington, Ill.

**Ryan Construction Co.**

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*Engineers & Contractors*

Grain Elevators - Feed Mills  
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**Z E L E N Y**

**Thermometer System**

*Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.

Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

**ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE**

*Designers and Builders of*  
**GOOD ELEVATORS**

Let us furnish your machinery  
AMARILLO, TEXAS

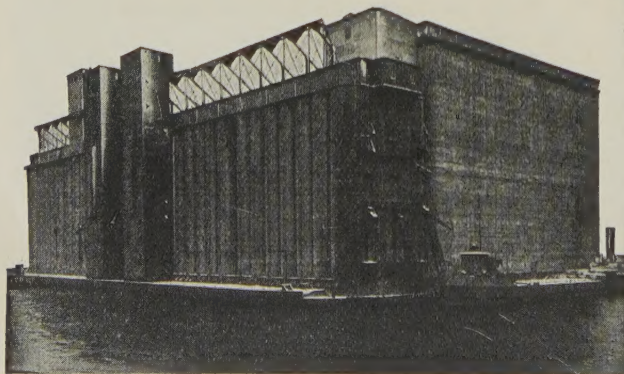
**CRAMER ELEVATORS**

are preferred elevators because each is  
designed and built to fit the individual  
needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.  
North Platte, Nebr.

*Plans and Specifications Furnished*

We find the Journals very interesting  
and helpful.—Mattoon Grain Co., G. F.  
Degler, pres., Mattoon, Ill.



**International Milling Co.**

Buffalo, N. Y.

*Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels*

Designed and Built by Us in  
Four Periods of Construction

**Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.**

*Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills*

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.





## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

**John S. Metcalf Co.,**

*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

## The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

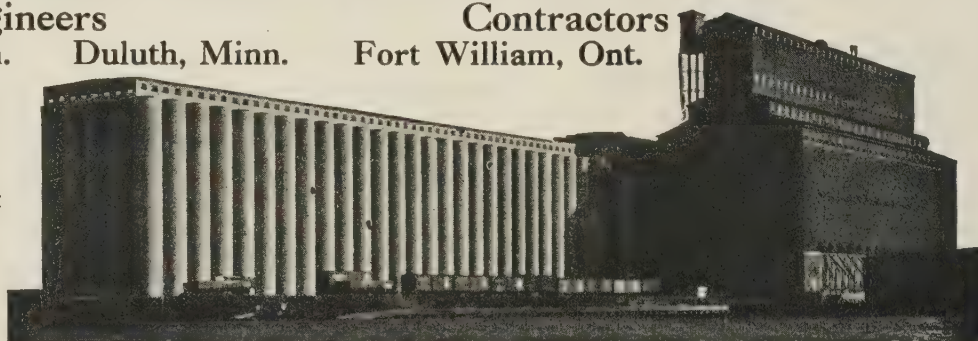
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

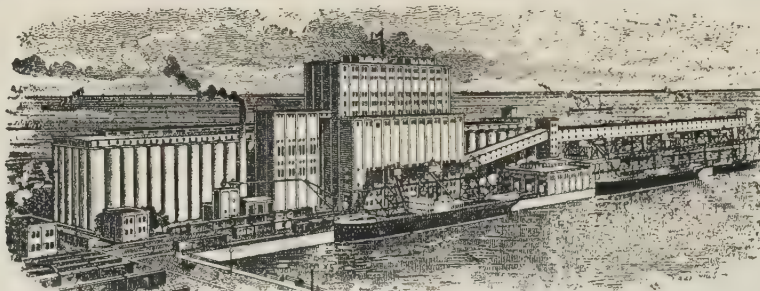
Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built  
this 3,000,000 Bushel  
Grain Storage Annex  
to Great Northern  
Elevator "S"  
Superior, Wis.



Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

## GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

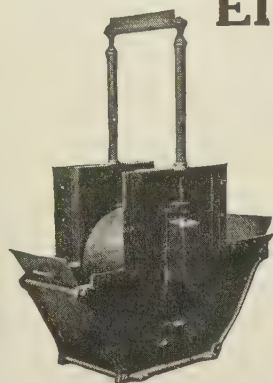
This Elevator Designed and Construction  
Supervised by

**HORNER & WYATT**

*Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade*  
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.







## Elevator Boot

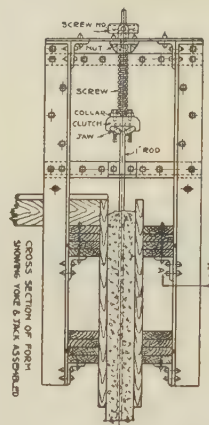
Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays*

**WHITE ★ STAR ★  
COMPANY**

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for  
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



**SELL or RENT  
Form Lifting**

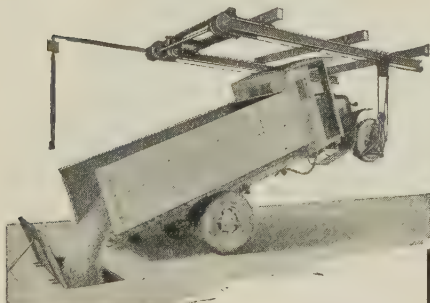
## JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo  
Coal Pit Construction  
Blue Prints Furnished

**Nelson Machine Co.**  
Waukegan, Illinois

**If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal**

## McMillin Truck Dump *For Electrical Power*



A dump especially adaptable to low driveways due to its construction being such that the vehicle can be raised until it strikes the ceiling which in the majority of cases is very essential for both satisfactory dumping and speed. With other overhead dumps the height is limited to the lower part of the overhead carriage.

This is an all steel overhead dump; the power unit being completely assembled in one electrically welded steel frame, which includes winding drums, motor, and worm gear in one unit.

Installation consists of hanging the track, all other parts of the dump are either mounted on or clamped to track which makes a very inexpensive dump to install.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

With Such a Hungry Flock of Crows Hanging about How Can the  
Producer Hope to Harvest a Crop?



## To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place and adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

With Apologies to the Chicago Tribune



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**WESTERN NEBR.**—Two elevators for sale. Write 68G13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS** Elevators for sale. will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

**PANHANDLE OF TEXAS**—16,000 bu. elevator for sale, frame, part iron clad; nearly new; two-room office; 10-ton dial truck scale. In heart of grain section. Write Zahn Grain Co., Sharon, Okla.

**NO. ILL.**—Elevator, lumber, coal business, etc., for sale, with residence. Ogle Co. No trade; sell cheap for cash or bankable notes to close estate. Good opportunity. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING**  
**AN ILLINOIS** elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**WYOMING**—25,000 bus. capac. elev. and \$50,000 to \$75,000 annual feed bus., for sale. Loc. in heart of No. Platte Valley; no trades; must be part or all cash. Other interests reason for selling. Box C, Torrington, Wyo.

**N. E. OKLA.**—Elevator and feed business for sale, elec. power, complete feed equipment. County seat town. Good dairy and poultry community. Sacrifice price, account age. Must sell. Write 68F8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

**KANSAS CITY**—Approximately 100,000 bushel elevator in good condition with splendid railroad facilities, corn rolls, scourer and cleaner, etc., for sale at a bargain. Terms to the right parties. Address 68H14 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

**MINNESOTA** cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

Will sell our elevators—quick for cash—no trades—both good locations.

Piercton, Ind.—on Penna. R. R. House in good condition—coal and feed.

Auburn, Ind.—on Penna. R. R. House in good condition—feed.

Write Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc.,  
912 Old First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

## WEST MIDDLETON, INDIANA

Elevator For Sale At Auction

Tuesday, May 10th, 1932, at 1 P. M.

This elevator is located 8 mi. S. W. Kokomo, on Clover Leaf R. R., in a good territory. Capacity 40,000, and selling at your price. For further information write L. F. Crume, Auctioneer, West Middleton Elevator Co., Burlington, Indiana.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**KANSAS**—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes. "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

**PANHANDLE OF TEXAS**—Line of four elevators for sale, fully equipped, electric power, crop prospect fine. Address 68G2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**INDIANA**—Four Grain Elevators for sale to settle estate. 12, 15, 20 and 25,000 bu. capacity. Will price separately. Well located. Write J. D. Higbee, Elwood, Ind.

## ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

**WANT TO LEASE** Central or Western Kansas elevator. Write 68F4 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO BUY OR LEASE** Elevator in good grain territory. Must be good business and elevator in good condition. Write 68G6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED ELEVATORS** to sell, buy or exchange. E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center, Iowa. R. E. Broker.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS

**WE BUY AND SELL** Elevators, Feed and Flour Mill Plants or Unit Machines. H. C. Davis Mill Machinery, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**OHIO**—Good 125-bbl. flour, corn meal and feed mill for sale, feed mixer, etc. Gas engine power; ample storage. Large retail trade at mill door. Might consider lease to responsible parties. Write Box 298, Lancaster, Ohio.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Large feed mill and warehouse for sale, equipped with modern machinery, including buckwheat mill, mixer, molasses machine. Modern in every respect. Also dwelling. Must be sold to settle estate. Linesville Milling Co., Linesville, Pa.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—900-bbl. 5-story brick flour mill for sale, fully equipped with Nurdyke-Marmon machinery, excellent condition. 110,000 bus. storage; electric power; sprinklered; Full description upon request. W. E. Webb, Receiver, Statesville, N. C.

**OHIO**—To settle an estate 50-bbl. water power flour and feed mill located on main st., town 2,500 pop., in best farming section. Machinery only three years old; mill now in operation. Can be bought for less than one-third appraised value. E. H. Mitchell, Maumee, Ohio.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**CALIFORNIA**—This is not a bargain but an opportunity for one to buy a money making business at its actual worth. Mfrs. of poultry and dairy feeds, grain milling, feeds and seeds. Address Box 187, Holtville, Calif.

**NO. ILL.**—Steady paying lumber, coal yard, etc., for sale. Safe income, staple stock. Cash to close estate. Grain elevator near can be rented cheap. Investment buildings small. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**SOUTHWESTERN IOWA**—Controlling interest in grain, feed and oil business for sale in town of 1,500. Earned 30% net last year. Sell for \$12,000 with payment of \$5,000. Write W. M. Knutson, Lock Box H, Chicago, Ill.

**COLORADO**—Grain, feed and seed business for sale or lease, on account of health. Also handle beans, hay, produce and cream. In business two years and always enjoyed good business. Would trade for Colo. stock ranch, or sell with easy terms. Drescher Bros., Box 196, Crowley, Colo.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Universal Grain Code**.—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

**Record of Receipts**.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

**Memo of Agreement**.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated**  
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.



**SITUATION WANTED**

**WANT POSITION** as manager of country elevator; 25 yrs. exper.; can handle sidelines. Address 68C11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** as manager of country elevator; 9 years experience. Can handle sidelines. Address 68G5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** as Manager of country elevator, 15 years experience in grain and its sidelines. Bank and other references. Address 68H17 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** by young man to learn grain and elevator business. University graduate, farm raised and ready to start from the bottom. Excellent references. Write 68H15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**DESIRE POSITION** as manager elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; thoroughly experienced in all sidelines; can furnish best references. Do my own bookkeeping. Prefer country elevator, or some good line company in Ill., or Ind. Address 68G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of the Grain & Feed Journals is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

**HELP WANTED**

**LIVE SALESMEN WANTED**, familiar with the flour, feed and grist trade. Write at once for selling proposition. Ability and effort only limit to earnings. Large commissions. Sells itself with good repeats. Address 68H4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**SCALE BARGAINS**—1-10 bus. late model Richardson Automatic Scale (new), 2-5 bus. Avery Automatic Scales, 1-10 ton capacity type registering beam for Fairbanks Scale. G. R. Co-Op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Ill.

**SECOND HAND** scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

**FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE**

**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**MOTORS FOR SALE ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**ELECTRIC MOTORS** For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

**BULLETIN NO. 38.**

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request.

**ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY**  
621 Sixth Street Rockford, Ill.

**Here's the Answer**

Whatever Your Question about words, persons, places, look it up in The "Supreme Authority"

**WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**

452,000 Entries, 2,700 Pages, 12,000 Biographical names, 32,000 Geographical subjects, and 6,000 Illustrations. Write for specimen pages, etc., mentioning this magazine, to

**G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.**

**Railroad Claim Books**

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.**  
**B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.**  
**C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.**  
**D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.**  
**E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.**

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.  
 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.  
 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

**Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**Do Not Take Chances**

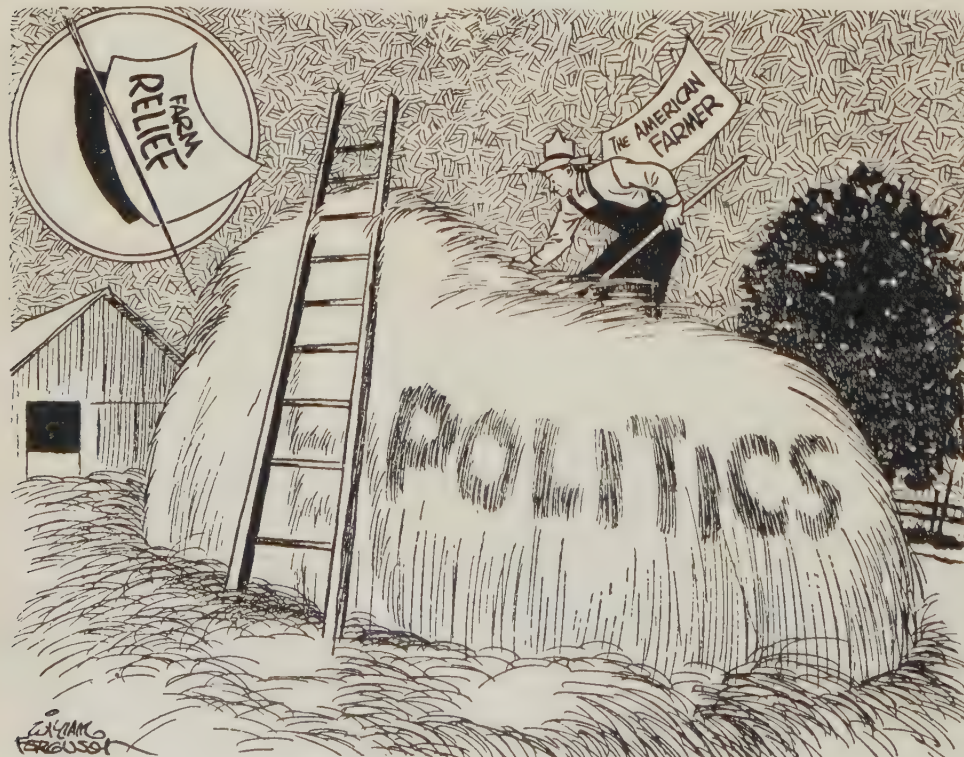
on verbal contracts for future delivery of grain you are now buying. Mr. Farmer is liable to forget sale if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts save you time, worry and money.

They certify the Farmer "has sold ..... Bushels of ..... at ..... cents per bushel, to grade No. .... to be delivered at ..... on or before .....". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains in the book. Both sheets bear a printed form on back for entering grain delivered on contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 10 DC. Price \$1.15 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**

332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

**The Farmers Vain Search for the Needle**

From the Daily Live Stock Reporter



## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Duplicating Contract Book**, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 8½x11 inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9½x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 72. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 352 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.  
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**ONE BARNARD & LEAS** Plansifter for sale, size 0½; good as new. Miller Mig. Co., Miller, Mo.

**GRAIN MILL** for grinding corn for sale; 600-bu. capacity. Good condition. Sacrifice. Schoenhofen Co., 1926 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

**BATCH MIXERS**—New Horizontal type. All capacities. **SAVE MONEY.** Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT** can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

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## MACHINERY BARGAINS

One 9x30 Round Reel, new; one Eureka Cornulator for Cracked Corn, new; one Eureka No. 139 Receiving Separator; Grinders, Graders, Mixers, etc.  
The McFeely Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

## REAL BARGAINS

**Prompt Attention.** Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.**  
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**WANTED**—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

## Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge  
**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



## BAGS AND BURLAP

**DEPENDABLE ONCE USED** Burlap and Cotton Uniformly sized bags. Suction cleaned and turned. Priced right. Complete stock at all times. J. Bleichfeld Bag & Burlap Co., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y. Established over thirty years.

Sympathy never sold a feed mill, but a Journal "For Sale" ad has. Try it.

**Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.**

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1932.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.  
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.

Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Charles S. Clark, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

**CHARLES S. CLARK,**  
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, 1932.

**JOHN A. AITKINS,**  
Notary Public.

(Seal) (My commission expires November 28, 1932.)

## Modern Methods

**GRAIN  
& FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

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# "AVOID TROUBLE"

## Grain elevator motor trouble can be eliminated by using Fairbanks-Morse Equipment

Fairbanks-Morse totally-enclosed, fan-cooled motors eliminate failures due to bearing troubles. They are equipped with dependable cartridge-type ball bearings which are absolutely dust tight and insure clean bearings. Their advantages for elevator service, which are extremely important, include the following:

**Impervious to Grain Dust**  
**Reduce Fire Hazards**  
**Need No Piping**

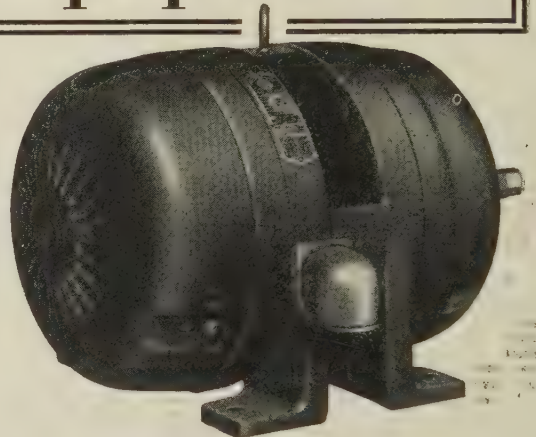
F-M type QC Motors are ideal for use on any dusty drive. Danger from explosive dust is avoided and windings need not be blown out as they are completely enclosed in a cast iron coil cover. External fans at both ends insure effective ventilation and uniform cooling. No outside piping is required.

Wear and maintenance are reduced to a negligible minimum because of the perfected, sealed bearing construction. Years of service are built into these motors and increased dependability is secured. The high efficiency is sustained throughout an extremely long life—and accidents and shutdowns which arise primarily from bearing failures are prevented.

*Let us send you complete information  
about these F-M Motors.*

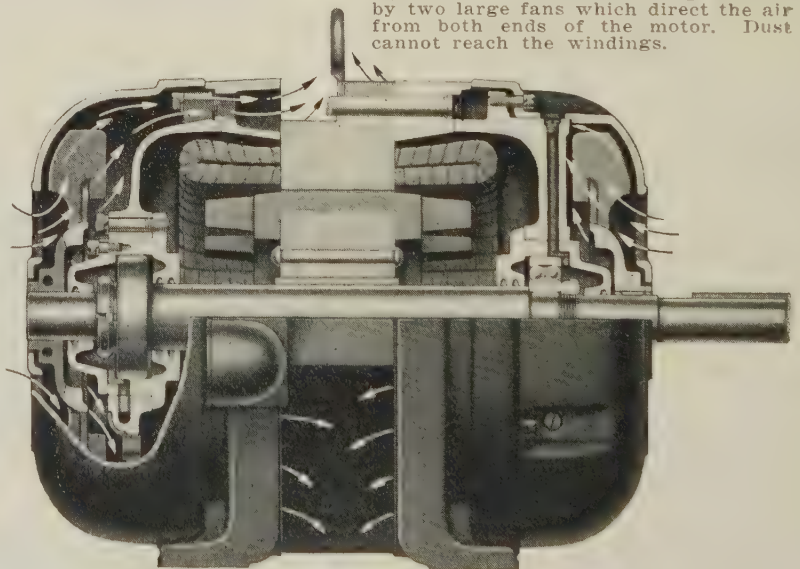
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Cross-section showing unusually compact construction made possible by use of ball bearings permitting a short, rigid shaft. Effective cooling assured by two large fans which direct the air from both ends of the motor. Dust cannot reach the windings.



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## motors

PUMPS — SCALES



DIESEL ENGINES



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 27, 1932

YOU ARE welcome to have any article appearing in any number of the Grain & Feed Journals published in your local papers or your own circulars, but we would appreciate a credit line.

CONGRESS has made much ado over the large salaries paid by the government financed business agencies handling cotton and wheat, but it has not yet investigated how No. 1 and No. 3 dark northern wheat can be mixed in Elevator "M" to the satisfaction of everyone.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who have borrowed our cartoons for publication in their local newspapers and their own publications would confer a great favor by returning them to us as soon as they have answered their purpose. We cannot lend these cartoons to other dealers unless they are returned to us.

WE DO HOPE that none of our readers overlooked page 339 of the Journal for April 13, as it illustrates very vividly just how the Farm Board has stubbornly persisted in its campaign to raise the prices of grains. The market chart gives the final answer. It leaves no opportunity for argument.

EVERY TIME you mention the Journal to an advertiser or to a prospective advertiser you help us to continue our campaign for improving conditions for your business.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST is slowly but surely coming to recognize the economy and convenience of bulk handling facilities for grain as is clearly reflected by a new Bulletin just issued by the Dept. of Agri.

EVERY MEMBER as well as all of the ex-members of the Crop Killers Union seem to be working overtime on the southwestern winter wheat crop, but they overlook the fact that spring wheat is still being planted and every new crop killing report from the southwest effects an increase in the acreage of the northwest.

THE GOVERNOR of Iowa who was determined that Iowa corn should not be sold for less than 60 cents a bushel seems to have learned something about economic laws that has proved very soothing to his overheated enthusiasm. In fact he must have forgotten all about it, as the price persists in seeking lower levels.

EUROPEAN nations have been so prompt in meeting the interest on the \$11,000,000,000 they already owe us, every taxpayer will be delighted by the new recommendation of Secretary Hyde that an additional credit of \$200,000,000 be extended, so they can buy the burdensome stock of wheat carelessly collected by the Farm Board.

LEAK PROOF grain doors will always prove of great profit to grain carriers and save shippers and claim agents a lot of correspondence and worry. The improved doors now obtainable are so inexpensive and easily handled, every carrier should greatly prefer them to the old style door, and, of course, every grain shipper will welcome them with open arms.

LARGE OIL interests in a spirit of resentment over the practice of many Kansas grain dealers selling gasoline and oil at cut prices in order to attract grain have started a campaign of spite and will build thirty small country elevators to fight the offenders. As the result no one will make any money on gas or grain, but the fighters will have a lot of excitement.

THE PRICE FIXING delusion is still attractive to legislators who flutter about the market as moths about a candle, the latest to embrace this folly being the com'ite investigating the Argentine grain futures market, which has recommended that a minimum price of 32½c a bushel be established for corn. Corn exporters of other countries will be more than delighted.

IN STATES where giving of farm advice has been badly overdone the appropriations for the state experiment stations could well be cut as in New Jersey, where the reduction is from \$500,000 to \$200,000, Governor Moore declaring that in future all work must be shown to be necessary, regardless of the recommendations of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

INCREASING the federal tax on purchases made in the grain pits 400 per cent as proposed in the bill for a sales tax is hardly the way to increase the volume of business usually concomitant with the rise in prices for which all are devoutly hoping. If the Government is determined to drive traders out of the public markets for farm products then producers should get busy and demand a halt.

THE MANY notices of the installation of magnetic separators published in the News columns of this number shows that some feed grinders fully recognize the scrap iron hazard and will do everything in their power to reduce the danger of explosions and fires and to minimize the wear and tear on their grinding surfaces. The explosion in a feed-mill at Omaha early this month caused a loss of only \$350,000.

A COMPARISON of financial statements of a number of country elevator operators discloses a more encouraging condition in some sections of the country. Business conditions have been such that the alert grain elevator operators have watched their accounts receivables with unusual vigilance with the natural result that they have materially reduced the number and volume of doubtful accounts. Fortunate indeed are those who had the determination to stick to the cash basis.

THE MARKET NEWS SERVICE with its costly private wire system is a government activity that could well be dispensed within the interest of economy. It profits the dairyman not at all to learn that butter is selling at the lowest price on record, and the reports on live stock prices net the raiser nothing more on the hoof. Six government price reporters at the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange are doing the work that the newspapers of the city formerly did with one man and a helper.

THE NEBRASKA buyer who paid a farmer for mortgaged grain now regrets it to the extent of a \$1,135 judgment, that could have been saved had the mortgagee been unable to prove the buyer had knowledge of the lien. It is safest when there is reason to suspect a lien, to make inquiry of the farmer and then to make the check payable jointly to the parties interested, so that the indorsement of both will be required before payment. This protects the buyer against claims for additional sums from the parties named in check.

WITH AN enormous surplus stock of wheat in store and enough good wheat land untilled to produce the bread needed by this nation for many years to come, we recognize no necessity of developing new irrigation projects which open up millions of new acres to unneeded cultivation. When our population has doubled, there may be then some need of bringing new land under cultivation. Producing more grain now will only increase the difficulties of our grain growers, so the time seems right to stop all such developments.



THE SENTIMENT of farmers as reflected by meetings reported in our Illinois News columns this number does not show any great enthusiasm over the work of the Federal Farm Board.

GRAIN DEALERS who become sufficiently interested in local politics to accept office are certain to be an influence for good of their community. Many a grain dealer could have public office by asking for it, the community nearly always having confidence in the integrity and business ability of its grain merchants. In Iowa this spring sixteen grain men have been elected to office as councilmen, treasurers or mayors. More of the grain merchants should enter the lists, especially for the office of representative in Congress, if they can organize their own business so as to permit of absence.

THE MARKED reduction in the number of grain elevators struck by lightning is due entirely to the more general protection of these properties by standard lightning rod equipment. One of the most encouraging features of this protection is that the elevator owner gets most of the money invested in lightning protection returned to him during the first five years in the form of reduced premiums for fire insurance. After this his lightning rods are a perpetual source of income if his elevator is not too hazardous for the mutual companies to insure it against fire.

AS IS POINTED out by a correspondent in "Letters," this number, the wheat producer not only loses heavily by having his market depressed by the Farm Board's large holdings of wheat, but he also must contribute through his taxes to the payment of carrying charges for the Farm Board's grain. If the Farm Board continues to hold its stock of wheat much longer, it will have paid out more in carrying charges than the wheat is now worth, and everyone concerned would be greatly relieved if its stock of wheat were given away immediately and taken out of the show windows of the public markets. Until it is removed growers can not expect to get much for new wheat.

ILLINOIS grain carrying railroad managements hereafter will discourage the setting up of air-blower car loading outfits on the right of way, having been convinced by the managers of the farmers elevators and the regular dealers that these makeshifts give the railroads no aid in times of car scarcity, furnish no additional storage capacity and do not add a penny to the price paid for the farmer's grain. But for the ill-advised support by the county farm advisers, the University of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n these devices would not have been accepted by the growers of the grain at the few stations where they have been installed. The carriers can avoid the charge of discrimination by making it a rule to grant no new locations on the right of way to regular elevators or to blowers, and the inefficiency of the blower does not warrant an investment in land on which to build.

### A Protection Against Farm Liens

Grain buyers who have been imposed upon frequently by farmers delivering grain to the elevator which was covered by a lien, are adopting more precautions than ever to protect their bank accounts against these scheming swindlers. Many southern Indiana buyers are now stamping every check issued in payment for farm products with the following endorsement on the back of the left end of check, to wit:

#### ENDORSEMENTS

I hereby represent to the maker of this Check, that I am the sole owner of the Grain or Product in Payment for which this Check is issued, and that there is no mortgage, landlord's or other lien on such grain or product.

(Payee must sign here.)

Every farmer, be he land owner or tenant, knows whether his grain is covered by a mortgage or a lien and he will generally hesitate to sign a statement which he knows to be untrue. When he does sign such a statement he commits a misrepresentation that constitutes fraud and opens the way for the buyer imposed upon to have him prosecuted in the criminal court. Prices for farm products are so low that many farmers are at their wits ends to realize a maximum return from their labors, hence it behooves every buyer to exercise greater vigilance than ever and do everything in their power to discourage fraudulent misrepresentation.

### Destroying the Farmers Markets

Notwithstanding the depressing influence exerted on the markets for farm products by the Federal Farm Board, the flighty attitude of the Secretary of Agriculture regarding deliveries of graded wheat, the disturbing surveillance of the spying snoopers of the Grain Futures Administration, and the taxes assessed on every bushel of farmers grain sold for future delivery in the option markets, the Secretary of Agriculture is actually demanding that Congress give him more authority to dictate rules for public exchanges and thereby to drive more buyers from the public markets.

The farmers grain, cotton and livestock markets are already so handicapped by bureaucratic meddlers that the average price of farm products is much below what would prevail were the government to get out of all business and let men long experienced in each special line function normally.

The bureaucrats and the lawmakers labor under the conceited conviction that clothing them with governmental authority insures their possessing a glowing halo of wisdom, efficiency and honesty. The trouble is they attempt to regulate and dictate the direction of business activities of which they have little understanding and the result is that the tax payers are assessed many million dollars per year for their services while the public markets for agricultural products are so handicapped that the producers suffer an additional penalty in reduced prices.

Every sane seller of food products welcomes buyers with open arms regardless of what he proposes to do with his purchases, but the different activities of the Farm

Board and the Department of Agriculture in its attempts to scrutinize every transaction, drive many strong buyers from the farmers public markets. When the farmers awake to the blighting influence exerted on their markets by these meddlesome bureaucrats they will be more disposed to demand the repeal of the laws creating the sinecures on which these business baiters fatten.

### "Closing" the Board of Trade

The open market maintained by the Chicago Board of Trade has been made use of constantly by the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation for dealing in both cash grain and futures. The general manager of the Farmers National is a member in good standing of the Board of Trade, with all the privileges that go with membership. This open market has been and is now of the greatest value to the government grain pool, and the demand by its president that the secretary of agriculture close the exchange must be insincere, since the closing of the exchange would force the government pool to put up additional margins with the bankers carrying its grain. There would be no reliable market quotation and most bankers would refuse to loan at all on unhedged grain.

We are forced to the conclusion that the president of the Farmers National does not want the Board to be closed; and we do not have to search far for the ulterior motive. The demand that the Board be closed evidently was intended as a threat to intimidate the officials of the Board from proceeding with the contemplated ejection of the Farmers National's subsidiary, Updike Grain Corporation, from the Board of Trade Clearing House. Just in this way do racketeering gangsters employ threats and intimidation to "muscle in" into legitimate business concerns.

Under the rules of the Board of Trade the National Grain Corporation can not become a member of the clearing house, the rules permitting only membership by individuals, who may, however, transact all business for corporations. The National Grain Corporation sought to evade this rule by surreptitiously buying the Updike Co., which under the old rules held membership. On the merits the president of the National Grain Corporation has no standing.

The Board of Trade can not be closed summarily by the three bureau chiefs who pass on complaints, as their action is subject to review by the federal court, which may recognize the right of the Board to safeguard commercial transactions by insisting on individual responsibility rather than the limited liability of a corporation.

In the event of an unfavorable decision of court the Board still has the recourse of transferring speculation from the futures controlled by the Grain Futures Act to cash grain by making delivery on pit trades after the close of each day by tender of warehouse receipts, just as trades on the stock exchange are closed by the delivery of certificates.

Any action that will get the Farm Board and its subsidiaries into court is to be wel-



comed by the trade and businessmen generally. Altho the activities of the Federal Farm Board are widespread and unconstitutional it is a curious fact that no suit has ever been instituted questioning the Agricultural Marketing Act, under which half a billion dollars of public money has been wasted.

### Wheat Credit Destructive to Markets Abroad

It has always been axiomatic that wheat is as good as cash. Wheat in the bin is better than money in some banks. It is invariably the rule for grain buyers, even with slender resources, to pay cash to the farmer when he hauls in a load of wheat, except when the grower chooses to leave the grain on storage for a speculative rise in the market price.

This conservative and commercially correct practice is distasteful to the government financed pools which have striven sedulously to destroy the cash settlements at both ends of the marketing road. First, the pools give a small down payment and "interim" and final settlements years later. Now the Federal Farm Board is trying to sell on long-time credit or in trade for coffee, or what have you.

The Chinese credit for wheat was eagerly

embraced by the orientals who could sell the grain so obtained and employ the proceeds in the purchase of war munitions. In other words, the U. S. Farm Board could finance the war in China. Pacific Northwest exporters were making good sales for cash to China until the Farm Board intruded with its credit sale. The Chinese were not so poverty stricken that they could not make heavy purchases since of wheat for cash from Australia.

After nosing about in Germany the president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation finds that sales of wheat could be made on credit, and Congress being obdurately against direct appropriations for the Board, it is suggested that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan Germany \$100,000,000 with which to buy Farm Board wheat.

The export trade has been built up by sales for cash against documents, interior millers abroad getting credit if they need it from European bankers who know them best, instead of being financed from America.

Giving credit to foreigners is not selling wheat. The loan is the real consideration, the wheat being incidental, and neither party to the unmercantile transaction cares how established trade practices are disrupted.

### Wire Your Congressman for Relief

The gesture made by members of Congress and President Hoover to reduce our Government's expenditures approximately two hundred million dollars shows that neither has any conception of the real needs of the nation. Waste, extravagance and inefficiency must be stopped if the Government is to survive. The Shipping Board, the Farm Board, the Educational Board, the Grain Futures Administration and innumerable other Bureaus, Boards and Commissions must be abolished and the waste stopped because the people have not funds to contribute to their maintenance.

Federal aid to the states amounting to over five hundred million dollars per year only stimulates needless extravagance of the state governments and should be terminated for all time. Spending over four billion dollars annually when a large percentage of our people are being fed by charity is so ridiculous that every voter must feel like wiring his representative in Congress to come home. If the members of Congress would take the trouble to investigate the real conditions back home they would repeal many of the useless appropriation bills and unfair laws now regulating and hobbling business.

### Duty on Grain to Great Britain from a non-Empire Country

Under the new Import Duties Act of 1932 discriminating in favor of products produced in the British Empire it is possible that duties will be collected upon grain of Empire origin when handled thru a foreign country, unless proper steps are taken upon original shipment to have the documents show direct movement.

In reply to an inquiry by the London Corn Trade Ass'n the Commissioners of Customs and Excise state that "The exemptions from duty provided by Sections 4 and 5 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, apply only to goods shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured, in a part of the British Empire.

"Government Grader's Certificates cannot normally be accepted in lieu of the official forms of certificate of origin. They may, however, be submitted in support of claims to exemption from duty in respect of cargoes now afloat, for which proper certificates of origin are not available."

The Commissioners refer the Ass'n to Paragraph 13 of Notice No. 27a, as follows:

"Where Empire goods consigned to Great Britain or Northern Ireland have been transhipped en route, or have been shipped from a foreign port after overland transit from the Empire country of origin, the importer at the time of making entry will be required to produce the through bill of lading or railway consignment note from the country of production to Great Britain or Northern Ireland in support of the certificate of origin. Where a thru B/L or consignment is not available, the invoice, local B/L or consignment note from the original point of origin, and a certificate of arrival or landing at, and exportation from, the port of transshipment will be required. Such certificates are to be signed by the proper Colonial or Foreign Customs Officer at the port of transshipment, and in the case of the latter the signature must be visaed by the British Consular Authority. It is essential to prove that the goods were consigned from a part of the Empire to Great Britain or Northern Ireland, and not to a foreign country from which they were subsequently re-consigned to Great Britain or Northern Ireland."

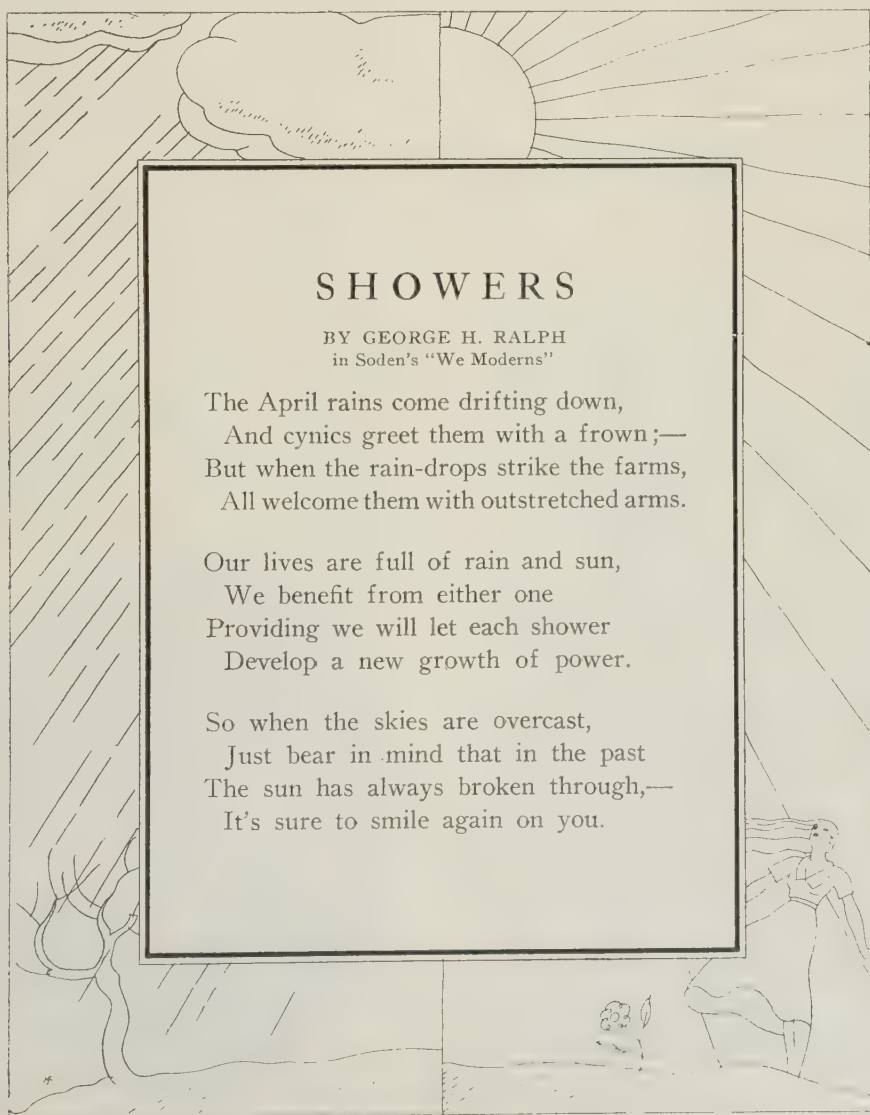
## SHOWERS

BY GEORGE H. RALPH  
in Soden's "We Moderns"

The April rains come drifting down,  
And cynics greet them with a frown;—  
But when the rain-drops strike the farms,  
All welcome them with outstretched arms.

Our lives are full of rain and sun,  
We benefit from either one  
Providing we will let each shower  
Develop a new growth of power.

So when the skies are overcast,  
Just bear in mind that in the past  
The sun has always broken through,—  
It's sure to smile again on you.





## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Closing Out a Hedge?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** If a dealer contracts 2,000 bus. of wheat from a farmer, sells 2,000 bus. for May delivery at Kansas City at 49½ cents, can the dealer when the wheat is delivered to him 10 days later by the farmer, and the May future is up to 51½ cents, sell the 2,000 bus. of cash wheat to the broker at an advance of 2 cents to cover the loss of 2 cents in buying in the future?—J. R. Huff, Norwich, Kan.

**Ans.:** The sale of the cash wheat is an independent transaction and may be made at more or at less than the 2 cents advance, depending upon whether discounts of cash wheat under the futures have increased or decreased. This is a risk that is assumed on all hedging transactions. Usually the cash and futures fluctuate closely together, so that the difference is negligible.

Delivery of the wheat by the farmer is not the time to close the hedge. The wheat may be loaded into a car, shipped to Kansas City, and the grain receiver instructed to buy in the 2,000 bus. of May delivery on the same day that the cash wheat is sold, whenever that may be. Another way to close out the transaction is to sell a car of wheat by grade "to arrive" on the call market or on a bid, in which case the hedge should also be bought in the same day that the sale of cash wheat is made, irrespective of dates of shipment or arrival.

### Interstate Shipment of Mortgaged Grain?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** A farmer in Illinois who had mortgaged his corn crop to a manufacturer of farm machinery shipped a carload of corn to a grain receiver in a terminal market, where the shipment was sold to a grain elevator company and unloaded.

Later the attorney of the machinery company served notice on the receiver that the corn was mortgaged and that the receiver would be held for the amount of the mortgage, altho the receiver had no knowledge that the grain was mortgaged. The farmer has received the balance due after paying his draft. Is the receiver liable?—Receiver.

**Ans.:** Under the common law innocent purchasers for value from persons clothed with the indicia of title are not liable; but the chattel mortgage statutes change this, so that after recording of the mortgage they can not plead ignorance of the lien. That this is true within a state is generally known, and there have been a few court decisions in cases where mortgaged property was removed from the state. Following are two such decisions extending such knowledge to persons outside the state:

Generally, chattel mortgages, valid where executed, will be enforced in sister states to which property is removed without mortgagee's consent; chattel mortgage, properly filed in county of mortgagor's residence, held valid against attaching creditor, after removal of property to another state without mortgagee's consent. (Gen. Code Ohio, Sec. 8560, 8561). *Cunningham v. Donelson*. Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. 158 S. E. Rep. 705.

A chattel mortgage duly filed so as to constitute constructive notice under the law of the state where the property is situated when the mortgage is filed will furnish like constructive notice, even tho the property is thereafter removed from the state. The chattel mortgage in this case was upon a crop growing in Traill County, N. D. When the crop was about to be threshed, the mortgagee made an arrangement with the mortgagor to haul the grain to the elevator of the garnishee at Shelly, Minn., and store it as the mortgagee's grain. The arrangement evidenced a taking possession by the

mortgagee rather than a forfeiture or waiver of its rights. The consent to sale of the grain after garnishment did not change the status of any party to the suit.—*Silver v. McDonald* (Shelly Elevator, Stock & Lumber Co. garnishee), Supreme Court of Minnesota. 215 N. W. Rep. 844.

### Authority for Rate Increase?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** In July, 1931, the Illinois Central Ry. advanced the rate on grain 17%, from a rate of 20½ to 24 cents per cwt. from Cherokee, Iowa, to Chicago and Milwaukee. That was at the time all railroads were asking for an advance of 15 per cent over the existing rates.

The matter of freight advances was before the Interstate Commerce Commission during 1930 and 1931 and such increase was not allowed. The rate now is back to 20½.

By what authority did the I. C. Ry. increase their rate from 20½ to 24 cents during that time?—J. J. Mathews, Cherokee, Ia.

**Ans.:** The increase was permissible under the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, raising rates in Iowa and reducing them elsewhere, in the Western grain rate case.

The railroads complained and the order of the Commission was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States; but the Commission has granted no reparation for the higher rates that were in effect from Aug. 1, 1931, to Feb. 19, 1932, and is not likely to do so.

Hearings on the same rate case were reopened at Chicago Apr. 20 by Examiners Mackley and Hall of the Interstate Commission. The Commission was established primarily for the purpose of terminating all discrimination and with the hope of obtaining equitable rates for all, but it has accomplished little.

### Mortgaged Corn Sold by Farmer?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** A farmer comes to dealer in fall and asks for cash advance on corn to be delivered when entire crop is gathered. Market goes down to point where farmer does not want to sell and after considerable time farmer borrows twenty cents per bushel from the National Corn Credit Corporation, allowing them to seal his cribs and hold his corn for security.

The amount of cash advanced to farmer being \$150 and the possibility of corn being no better price than twenty cents per bushel, when he has to sell, what recourse has the dealer? The dealer has all the checks endorsed "advance on corn."

Will the dealer be allowed to withhold the amount due him when the corn sells, regardless of price and allow the Credit Corporation to handle with the farmer for swearing that corn was unencumbered?

Or will dealer be forced to settle with the farmer, which in this case will be very hard to do?—A. E. Jones, Gowrie, Ia.

**Ans.:** A check endorsed "advance on corn" does not constitute a chattel mortgage, as it contains no description of the land on which the corn was grown, so that, without a chattel mortgage, the dealer has only a contract, at best, for the future delivery of corn. The dealer can bring suit on the contract, or he can hold unencumbered corn delivered him, until settlement.

Any holder of a prior recorded mortgage, such as the National Corn Credit Corporation, has a lien on the proceeds of sale, coming ahead of the claim of the dealer, when, as stated in the foregoing, the dealer has no recorded mortgage sale contract.

### Lien of Thresherman?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** A tenant delivers his corn to the elevator in the fall and later delivers the landlord's share. Can the thresherman collect from the elevator or landlord his fee for shelling the landlord's share?—Geo. Youle, mgr. San Jose Co-operative Co., San Jose, Ill.

**Ans.:** To make his lien good for the 9 months allowed by the Illinois law the thresherman must give written notice before the grain buyer has settled with the tenant. It is immaterial whether the grain was that of the landlord or tenant, the lien applies to all grain. The Illinois law reads as follows:

**Chap. 82; Sec. 59a:** Every person who as owner or lessee of any threshing machine, clover huller, corn sheller or hay baler, threshes grain or seed, hulls clover, shells corn, or presses hay or straw at the request of the owner, reputed owner, authorized agent of the owner or lawful possessor of such crops shall have a lien upon such crops, beginning at the date of the commencement of such threshing, hulling, shelling or baling, for the agreed contract price of the job, or, in the absence of a contract price, for the reasonable value of the service or labor furnished. Such lien shall run for a period of nine months after the completion of such services or labor notwithstanding the fact that the possession of the crops has been surrendered to its owner or lawful possessor, provided that such lien shall not be valid and enforceable against a purchaser of said crops from the owner or lawful possessor thereof unless the lienholder shall, previous to or at the time of making final settlement for such crops by such purchaser, serve upon such purchaser a notice in writing of the existence of such lien.

### Death of William J. Hynes

After an illness that prevented other than occasional visits to his office during the past year William J. Hynes passed away Apr. 21 in his hotel apartment at Omaha, Neb.

A native of Pittston, Pa., Mr. Hynes removed to Hastings, Neb., when a small boy, and at the age of 16 entered the employ of W. H. Ferguson in the grain business. In 1905 he removed to Omaha, and was for many years associated with Nelson B. Updike, whose interest in the Hynes Elevator Co. Mr. Hynes bought 10 years ago. This company operated a line of country stations in Nebraska.

Mr. Hynes organized the Farmers Terminal Elevator Corporation and erected a 2,000,000-bu. elevator south of Council Bluffs, purchased by the Burlington and operated by Mr. Hynes under lease.

The Grain Exchange was closed for an hour on the morning of the funeral services.

He is survived by his son, William, and his former wife. He was 61 years of age.



William J. Hynes, Omaha, Neb., Deceased



## Legislation at Washington

**Loans** of \$1,500,000,000 to farmers would be made under a bill introduced by Senator Wheeler of Montana. The farmer's great trouble is that he has already borrowed too much.

**S. J. Res. 145**, by McNary, provides for an advance of \$200,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Sec'y of Agriculture to finance sales of wheat and cotton abroad.

**H. R. 11366**, by Hawley, adds logs, lumber, poles, posts and shingles to the agricultural commodities covered by the U. S. Warehouse Act. County agents and agricultural racketeers should also be included.

**H. R. 11266**, by Baldrige, would forbid the Farm Board selling wheat for less than 81 cents per bushel prior to July 1, 1933, after which the stock is to be disposed of one-twelfth each month. An uncompromising autocrat.

**H. R. 10793**, by Andresen, provides that when farm products are selling below specified prices, and imports are materially increasing, the Sec'y of Agriculture shall inform the President, who shall thereupon increase the tariff 100 per cent.

**The Farm Board** Apr. 22 announced its approval of the proposed appropriation of \$100,000,000 for financing exports of wheat and cotton. This will please European debtors who are demanding a cancellation of the eleven billion dollars already due the U. S.

**H. R. 11245**, by Vinson, reads: No loan shall be made under this Agricultural Marketing Act to any co-operative ass'n or stabilization corporation any of whose officers or employees receives compensation, including commissions, at a rate in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

**The Senate** Apr. 18 adopted a resolution, No. 108, by Senator Capper authorizing an investigation by the Sec'y of Agriculture of the cost of maintaining the present system of future trading in agricultural products, and the profits and losses of large and small traders, in wheat and cotton, since July 1, 1929. Why not investigate the Dept. of Agri. and learn of the buyers its snoopers drive out of the markets for farm products.

**S. 4105**, by McNary, reads as follows: That the Act entitled "An Act to regulate foreign commerce by prohibiting the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seeding purposes," approved August 24, 1912, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section: "Sec. 7. The importation of screenings, scalplings, chaff, or scorings of any grass and forage plant seeds is prohibited."

## Brief Against Increased Tax on Futures

Siebel C. Harris, of Chicago, on behalf of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, appeared before a com'te of the Senate at Washington, Apr. 18, in opposition to the increase from one cent to 5 cents per \$100 of valuation on sales of grain on exchanges, for future delivery. Mr. Harris said:

This committee, representing eleven of the leading grain exchanges of the United States and the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, desires to protest vigorously against the proposed increase in the tax on sales of produce for future delivery which would increase the tax from one cent for each hundred dollar value to five cents for each hundred dollars.

Such an increase would constitute a heavy and entirely unwarranted burden on the producer at a time when his condition is already one of extreme distress. It seems inconceivable that Congress should add such a burden to the farmer's woes in view of the fact that Congress has appropriated many millions of dollars for the relief of agriculture and the betterment of the farmer's situation. It is true that the farmer would directly pay a tax only on the amount of grain which is hedged, but under the present machinery of futures markets he would also be subjected to an indirect burden because of the increased difficulty in hedging.

The proposed tax would be so heavy that it would greatly hamper the course of trade which makes for a liquid market. This would inevitably increase the cost of hedging which, in turn, would be reflected back to producers and consumers alike. Without a liquid market the miller, exporter and other cash handlers would necessarily find it more expensive to insure their trade risks and this expense, like all others, would have to be absorbed by producer or consumer. To the extent that it affected the former, it would represent an additional burden on

farmers and to the extent that it affected the latter it would add to the cost of food for the humblest citizen.

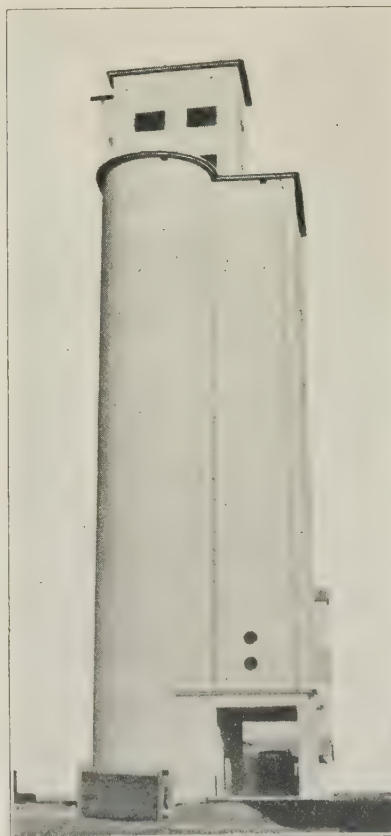
We respectfully submit that anything which increases the burden on those who are already suffering abnormally is not a logical method of raising revenue at this time.

It should also be pointed out that the intent of the Act is to raise additional revenue. It is quite probable that an increase of the proportions proposed would have the effect of reducing trade to a point where the actual tax would be little more, if any, than that produced by the present rate. This statement is based upon the fact that the active in and out trade which makes a liquid market possible could not effectively function under such a burden. It is, therefore, quite probable that the increase would have the two-fold effect of hurting producer and consumer by narrowing the market and destroying its liquid character and at the same time would fail to produce the desired result of increasing tax receipts.

At the present time the grain market is giving an exhibition of strength which is lending encouragement to many lines of discouraged enterprise. Investors have been buying grain futures and helping prices at a time when increased confidence is one of the crying needs in the business situation. Any action which would increase the burden on investors would be likely to nullify many of the beneficial effects now being realized from advancing grain prices. The highest tax of this kind that ever was imposed upon the trade, even as an emergency war measure, was two cents per hundred dollars. We submit to you that in all fairness the proposed increase to five times the present rate would constitute a crushing and destructive burden and would be opposed to the best interests of producers and consumers alike.

Appropriations for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture have grown from \$23,000,000 in 1913 to \$351,000,000 in 1931, while farm products touched new low records in 1931. No wonder the Department proposes to build the largest office building in the world.

For the first time in five months the index of the general level of farm prices has advanced over the preceding month. On March 15 the index of prices as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was 61 per cent of the 1910-14 level, or 1 point above the figure for the corresponding date in February.



50,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Bartlett, Colo.

## J. L. McCaull Passes Away

James L. McCaull, of Minneapolis, Minn., died Apr. 19 after an illness of three years.

He was born at Auburn, N. Y., 69 years ago, and when a boy went to Garden Grove, Ia. Following his graduation from Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., he founded the McCaull-Webster Elevator Co., at Aberdeen, S. D.

In 1897 he removed to Minneapolis and organized the McCaull-Dinsmore Co., to do a grain commission business.

Mr. McCaull was an ardent association worker before grain trade organizations were so well appreciated. He was active in the old Tri-State Grain Dealers Ass'n. He was present at the annual meeting of the then Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Des Moines, where that organization reached the zenith of its attendance. He was the most gifted and brilliant orator the grain trade has ever possessed. A genial gentleman with a dynamic personality. A kindly, considerate, generous soul admired and loved by all who knew him.

A clear and forceful thinker, he was especially well posted in freight traffic matters and the grain shippers of the land are deeply indebted to him for having forced the railroads to recognize the principle in law, that grain lost or destroyed in transit must be settled for by carrier on the basis of market value at destination of shipment. In the famous case of McCaull-Dinsmore Co. vs. the C. M. & St. P. Ry. only \$221 was involved on a shipment of wheat from Three Forks, Mont., to Omaha. The railroad was willing to pay for the grain on the basis of its market value at point of shipment, but after a careful study of the points involved the case was carried to the U. S. Supreme Court and resulted in a complete victory for the shipper.

He is survived by a daughter, Carolyn, and three sons, John, Robert and Philip, all of Minneapolis.

If we could can about 90% of those political racketeers we have in Washington, times might change.—Fred Clossner, mgr. Pine Island Farmers Elvtr. Co., Pine Island, Minn.

Modification of the anti-trust laws of the federal government, under discussion at Washington, is favored by the financial community as an aid to industry that will revive business.

## Large Concrete Country Elevator

Colorado is a name that conjures up thoughts of Rocky Ford melons, irrigation ditches and sugar beets, but only an imaginary line divides it from the leading wheat state, Kansas, and the extreme southeastern county is properly within the wheat belt.

At Bartlett on the new extension of the Santa Fe the enterprising L. H. Pettit Grain Co., of Hutchinson, Kan., has built a 50,000-bu. elevator of concrete.

The elevator comprises two 16-ft. tanks 100 ft. high, three intermediate bins and two bins over the driveway, 12x12 ft. carried to the height of the tanks, all hoppers; shafts for manlift and legs, surmounted by a concrete cupola 12x20x24 ft. high.

The elevator leg has a capacity of 3,500 bus. per hour, the belt carrying the 11x5½ V buckets traveling over a 5-ft. head pulley. In the driveway is a steel grate with Kewanee Truck Lift, under which are the 6x8 ft. steel pans of the two receiving sinks. From the 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale the grain is shot thru an 8-in. well casing to cars. The concrete slab roof surfaced with asphalt also is fireproof. The up-to-date plant was designed and constructed by Chalmers & Borton.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Responsibility for Payment of Drafts

*Grain & Feed Journals:* If consignees handling order notify merchandise would specify "Prefer drafts thru designated banks" they would not become responsible for the funds reaching each consignor.—A. S. Lewis, Dallas, Tex.

### Time for a New Deal

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Every one "cusses" the Farm Board, but it appears our Congressmen have heard the wail of the officeholder rather than the plea of the taxpayer. It is time for a new deal from the top to the bottom, and I am a rock-ribbed Republican, too. But that bunch of politicians does not represent the true Republican spirit at all. Let us not talk reduction of overhead but throw them overboard, and trust that it can not be any worse.—O. L. Barr, Bicknell, Ind.

### A Portable Shows a Profit

*Grain & Feed Journals:* While you are telling your stationary grinder operators that the portable is uneconomic the portable operators are taking business away from them. You cannot afford to continue to disregard the portable as having a place in the grain and feed dealers' picture.

True enough, the cheap, small capacity, home-made portables are not profitable—and they would not be profitable if installed as stationary plants. But no one can prove that a large capacity, efficient, factory-built unit is unprofitable. The stationary operator must keep in step with progress, giving the farmer what he wants if he doesn't want someone else to do it.

Huron county, Ohio, is not a large feeding or dairy county. It is only average. So what I am doing can be done in almost any farming territory.

Our mills are out at 7 o'clock in the morning and we finish our route each day, even if it takes 10 or 12 hours. Our operators get a salary and bonus, making extra earnings out of long hours, so they do not complain. The grinding outfits are fitted with lights so they can be operated late if necessary.

My records show a portable will earn a nice profit, even under present conditions. Out of \$490.97 gross income from one machine in December the expenses were only \$63.80 for gasoline, \$107.98 salary and bonus to the operator, \$26.28 rent and garage service, \$54 depreciation at \$2 per day, a total of \$252.06, leaving a net profit of \$238.91.

In March just past the total income was \$518.70, from which deductions were \$86 for gasoline, \$125.20 for salary and bonus of operator, \$15.12 for rent and garage service, \$54 for depreciation, making a total of \$280.32, leaving net profit of \$238.38.

Stationary grinders who own portable mills are the only ones who can give the farmers complete service, it cannot be done by independent operators who have only a grinding service to offer. If the operator of the portable is a live wire he can sell feeds, fertilizer and various other side lines as he works, increasing the business and profits in all lines the grinder handles.—E. H. Lamiell, Greenwich, O.

### "Business Brokers" Catching Suckers

*Grain Dealers Journal:* In calling on mills and elevators in Southern Indiana I frequently come across various activities of so-called "business brokers," sales agencies, etc. Their song always is an appeal to some disheartened business man that for a small retainer fee (varying from \$200 to \$500) they will list his business in their vast service and will try to find a buyer. These firms usually are interested only in collecting their listing fee and make little or no effort to sell any business.

These firms spring up under various names but the idea usually is the same. The past year some of these questionable firms have been using Omaha, Nebr., as their headquarters. One firm was investigated by a Southern Indiana miller and the unlimited backing was found to consist of a bank balance less than \$500 and their "years of experience" dwindled down to less than a year. This firm would make no offer nor acknowledge any confirmation of their "salesmen's offer" by mail, apparently their respect for Uncle Sam and his mail service is very high.—Hoosier.

### The Cost of Holding Farm Board Wheat

*Grain & Feed Journals:* It looks to me as though the Federal Farm Board is forcing American taxpayers to contribute an enormous sum each year in storage charges alone in order to enable it to continue to carry its large stocks of wheat in store. For instance, one elevator has had all of its bins filled to capacity for many months and the Farm Board has been called upon for approximately \$30,000 storage every twenty-five days. In other words, the elevator owner collects \$438,000 storage every year.

Judging from the condemnation of some of the wheat flour turned over to the Red Cross at Baltimore, some of the Farm Board wheat is not fit for human consumption. So the sooner all such grain is destroyed, the better will it be for the taxpayers who are paying the carrying charges, and also the wheat growers whose grain has depreciated in market value because of the large stocks held in the public show windows by the Farm Board.

While the Farm Board may be able to reward its friends by keeping large stocks of wheat stored in their elevators, it cannot do so without depressing the market for the grower's wheat, so such practice is not only unfair to the wheat producer but also unfair to all taxpayers who have to foot the bill.

It would seem much better for all concerned to give away all of the Farm Board's surplus stocks of wheat and thus reduce the taxpayers bill for carrying charges and relieve the wheat market of the depressing influence of the Farm Board's large stocks. The only persons to profit from the Farm Board's accumulation of wheat up to the present writing are the racketeers who have been employed in accumulating the grain and the owners of the elevators where it is held in store. The producers have suffered more than anyone else because they are also taxpayers as well as sellers of wheat, the price of which has been depressed beyond measure by the Farm Board's holdings.—Omaha.

### Oronoke Preacher Demands Cancellation of Chicago Board's License

C. E. Huff, now in big business as president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and once a preacher and operator of a general store at Oronoke, Kan., has found it irksome to be compelled to compete on a fair basis with regular dealers, and has requested the Secretary of Agriculture to cancel the license of the Chicago Board of Trade as a future trading market.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation does enjoy the privilege of trading on the Board thru several memberships of individuals in its employ; but it desires to become a member of the Board of Trade Clearing House, when the rules forbid corporate membership.

In the petition, Mr. Huff cites section 5 of the grain futures act, which declares that "all co-operatives are entitled to all privileges on contract markets, including the right to clear their own trades, regardless of their corporate form."

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Board of Trade, said: "The section cited may well assure farm co-operatives unrestricted trading privileges. We contend, however, and expect to be able to prove in court that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is not a co-operative."

"As I understand the legal definition of the term, a co-operative is an organization which transacts at least 51 per cent of its business with producers. The gross and reckless speculation carried on by the Corporation in past months thru various exchanges and with various professional speculators of the country seems to me to be sufficient evidence that the Corporation is not a co-operative."

Secretly more than a year ago the Farmers National Grain Corporation acquired the Updike Grain Co., which, under former rules, was a member of the Clearing House of the Board, and has had the privilege of clearing its own trades, which is now imperiled by an inquiry by Board of Trade committees into alleged false representations that led the clearing corporation to vote to expel the Updike Company. A committee of the Board held a hearing on this matter for two hours Apr. 19 and continued the hearing until Apr. 26.

### Farmers Deserting Government Set-up

Repudiation of a contract with the Farmers National Grain Corporation was voted Apr. 18 by the directors of the Farmers Union Central Co-operative, Kankakee, Ill., it having been discovered that a clause in the contract would make it possible for the Washington bureaucrats to take control away from the local farmers.

Horace Dilenbeck, sec'y of the Kankakee co-operative, said:

"To line up the rank and file, the grain corporation promised that federal funds would be made available to pay every member of the co-operative a rebate of a quarter of a cent up to 1 cent on every bushel of grain sold under the contract. It looked like an attractive bribe until the joker clause was discovered."

"In the beginning our co-operative felt we had a right to expect the Farm Board to help us carry our load. Instead, the Farm Board has been trying to ride the backs of the farmers with saddle, spurs and gag bit. Farm Board funds have proved a poison to our co-operative and are leaving ruin and destruction in their path."

Jos. Callahan, chairman of the Kankakee company, denies that the co-operative has canceled its contract with the Farmers National. Farmers always have and always will resent coercion.



## Grading of Grain

By Wm. H. McDONALD, Chicago, Ill.

**Early Laws for Consumer Protection.**—In ancient and mediaeval days the trade in grain in practically all countries was burdened with very drastic laws and regulations, the primary purpose of which was to protect the consumer first, with respect to price, and second, with respect to quality. The producer was not in the picture so far as the aim of the law was concerned.

In the United States during the period when grain grading was the subject of legislation by states, the reverse was true in the main. It was primarily the producer the law sought to protect. We find in reviewing the history which bears upon the Grain Standards Act, and what led to its enactment through study of Congressional records and other documentary evidence, that neither producer or consumer, or middleman, was the aim of the law but rather that proper Federal legislation on the subject would benefit the industry as a whole.

**First Grades in 1856.**—In 1854 the system was adopted in Chicago of buying and selling grain by weight instead of by bushel. The first standard grades for wheat were established in 1856; the system of inspection of grain was instituted in 1857. The minimum weight test for the measure of grain was adopted in 1858, and in 1859 by special charter from the Illinois legislature the Chicago Board of Trade was given the power to appoint inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers "whose brands or certificates should be evidence between the buyers and sellers employing them or assenting to their employment, as to the quality or quantity of the property so inspected, weighed or measured."

**Test Weight per Bushel.**—In 1858 the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce established standards of grades for wheat, when test weight per bushel was made a factor in the grade requirements for the first time. This system marked a great advance in grain grading for this method was very much more definite and accurate than any system which up to that time had been used.

A new set of rules for grading grain in Chicago was adopted in August, 1859, which more clearly defined the different grades than did the original set of standards. No. 1 wheat was to be plump, well cleaned and free from other grains, No. 2 to be clean but not clean enough for No. 1. These rules applied to white, red and spring wheats. Rejected winter and rejected spring were classed as unsound and unmerchantable wheat and to weigh not less than 45 pounds per measured bushel.

**Corn Grades.**—In 1860 new grades were established for corn under the names of pure white, pure yellow, mixed and rejected. This seems to have been the first time that the different colors of corn were kept separately. It was thought that this would be an inducement to farmers and dealers to put their corn in better condition for marketing than heretofore and that better prices would be realized by so doing.

For a matter of ten years or more the system of grain inspection and grading which had been used at Chicago and Milwaukee was not popular with the eastern markets, such as Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. These eastern markets continued to sell grain on its merits by sample and much controversy between the western and eastern markets obtained. However, in the earlier seventies the eastern markets, one by one, gradually accepted the system of inspection and grading based upon the standards and methods used in Chicago.

**Seventy-three Sets of Rules.**—As time went on and each market fixed its own grade requirements it can be readily seen that the

multiplicity of grades thruout the country was the source of much confusion in trading. There were at one time in the United States 73 separate and distinct sets of grades and grading rules. The situation became intolerable to the trade and is one of the chief contributing factors which led the 64th Congress of the United States to enact the United States Grain Standards Act, under which we now operate.

**Federal Legislation.**—From the years 1903 to 1914, inclusive, 22 bills were introduced in the United States Congress, each providing for some sort of Federal jurisdiction in the manner of grades. The first bill introduced by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, provided for out and out Federal inspection of grain by the Government, under grades or standards to be established by the Secretary of Agriculture. In 1916 the 64th Congress saw bills introduced for Federal supervision by Mr. Ruby of Missouri and Mr. Lever of South Carolina, the latter bill becoming the United States Grain Standards Act in August, 1916.

It will be seen from the foregoing that for a period of approximately 14 years the subject of grain grading was almost constantly before the United States Congress. A study of Congressional records containing the hearings held on the numerous bills introduced shows that in the main the grain trade generally recognized the need of centralized jurisdiction of grain grading. Naturally there was a great deal of difference among individuals, and even among some of the grain trade organizations, as to details concerning the kind of grading legislation which should be enacted.

The U. S. Grain Standards Act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture shall issue licenses to inspectors who have been so designated by the regular State organized grain inspection departments. All other inspectors have to pass an examination to determine their qualifications.

The Act also makes provision that interested parties may appeal from the licensed inspector grade to the Secretary of Agriculture through his Agent, thereby establishing the final grade. Undoubtedly the Appeal privilege was intended to be used only in rare instances where the interpretation of factors that enter into the grading of grain was involved, the appeal grade conveying information to guide the Licensed Inspector and the grain trade in their operations.

The demand for Appeal service has increased to the extent that Federal Appeal has developed into final inspection in many of our markets. This service is not prompted entirely due to misgrading but rather due to the trade finding it satisfactory to make their purchases and sales on final grades, avoiding disputes as to the quality of the grain when it has reached its destination.

The United States is the greatest producer as well as the greatest consumer of grain and has developed during the past 80 years the most economical system of marketing grain that has ever been devised. This could not have been obtained without a system whereby quality and condition are measured by standards so that purchases and sales may be made all over the world without making a personal examination of the grain. The numerical grade conveys the quality that will be delivered.

**Wichita, Kan.**—A World Trade Club is being organized here with John Novak, temporary pres.; Joaquin Angulo, sec'y-treas.; Roger S. Hurd, Glen B. Fretz, G. M. Lowry, and D. S. Jackman, directors. Its purpose is to further foreign trade. A similar club in Kansas City was recently dissolved, until a better competitive position develops on exports.

## Duties of the Cash Grain Receiver

By JOHN E. BRENNAN, Chicago, Ill.

A receiver is the representative of the country shipper in the terminal market, and as such scrutinizes very carefully all proposed changes in rules and regulations to see that his client is not discriminated against. This is contrary to loose statements by politicians or other ill-informed persons to the effect that rules are made only in the interest of members of the Exchanges.

From experience he is a competent judge of grain, as it is his duty to see that the grain entrusted to him by the country shipper is properly graded. When cars arrive in the terminal market and are inspected, samples are received by the commission merchant or receiver, and such cars that are on consignment and are to be sold on the market are offered to the various buyers and the receiver knows which particular buyers would be interested in the particular kind and quality of grain he has for sale.

He is familiar with freight rates so as to dispose of his shipper's grain on a freight rate that is most advantageous to him. The receiver files claims with the railroad companies for any losses shippers might sustain for which the railroad companies are responsible.

When the grain is disposed of by the receiver in the terminal, the car has to be switched to the buyer's mill or elevator. The receiver then surrenders the order bill of lading to the railroad company, as the title to the property is in the B/L.

After cars are sold and unloaded, and weights ascertained, account sales are promptly rendered to shipper with check attached for balance due over and above amount of draft paid by receiver as advance on shipment.

Many farmers who are acquainted with the functions of the future markets, take advantage of the facilities offered by sales of futures. It is very unfortunate that all farmers are not familiar with the workings of the future markets, so that they could sell futures as a hedge against their holdings of cash grain at harvest time, or when they feel assured of a crop, and particularly when the price is satisfactory to them.

Some farmers, when feeling friendly to the markets and expecting prices to advance, take advantage of the future markets by disposing of their cash grain holdings at a time when it is convenient for them to deliver to the local country stations and thus save shrinkage, deterioration and interest, and purchase a like amount of grain for future delivery in the terminal market. This is a common practice with many producers.

Country grain buyers who have ample storage capacity, make a business of filling their elevators with grain and selling futures. In this way they earn a carrying charge. When the cash values are to their liking they ship in the cash grain for sale on the open market and buy back the futures sold as a hedge.

I think I can state without fear of contradiction that there is no business in the country where the customer secures the service that a grain receiver gives his shipper.

**Bank suspensions** dropped to a new low for 1932 in the week ending Mar. 26. Only seven went out of business, while six resumed. The decrease in closing in the first three months of 1932 has been much more pronounced than the similar decrease which marked the first quarter of 1931. Bank failures were fewer in March than in any one month for four years, except during August, 1929.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Amarillo, Tex., Apr. 16.—Crop conditions are bad here this year.—Kearns Grain & Seed Co.

Bicknell, Ind., Apr. 15.—Winter wheat has a greatly reduced acreage here this year. It looks fine; some was killed by recent freeze, but most of it came out all right.—O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind., Apr. 16.—Grain men and farmers now declare that the growing wheat crop in southwestern Indiana was damaged little if any by the freezing weather in March. It was believed the crop had been damaged as the fields turned yellow, but now have changed to a bright green.—W. B. C.

Ford, Kan., Apr. 12.—Wheat prospects west of Dodge City do not look very good, as the high winds got most of it. A good deal of repair work will be done and quite a lot of new machinery put in if crops look at all favorable within the next 30 days. It is doubtful if Ford County will have a half crop.—Ed Sims.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., Apr. 23.—A wheat crop below the average is indicated for Posey County, according to A. Clarence Thomas, who for many years operated a grain elevator at New Harmony. There is plenty of wheat on the ground, according to Mr. Thomas, but the growth is far below normal and the plant is lacking vitality.—W. B. C.

Indianola, Neb., Apr. 23.—The wheat crop in this territory was badly damaged by the freeze in March and will not make better than a 20% crop. Spring grain is in need of rain. Farmers are still planting some barley, and oats looks as tho it would be too late to make a good crop.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co., by Jos. Reiter.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 18.—Average protein of 400 cars of wheat inspected by the Kansas department in the week ending Apr. 15 was 11.69% and the 188 cars inspected by the Missouri department averaged 11.54%. The total, 588 cars, averaged 11.64%, compared with 11.58% for 430 cars the preceding week and 11.89% for the 522 cars a year ago.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 23.—Rainfall here this week just a trace; deficiency so far in April about three inches and for this year over five inches. Top soils are quite dry. Growing wheat and oats still holding their own. With favorable weather farmers will start planting corn the last week in April; many will wait till May. The soil is in fine shape to receive the seed.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 22.—Winter wheat reports indicate a fair to good condition with moderate abandonment. Root growth is favorable but top growth is rather short. Seeding of spring sown grains is completed with some northern exceptions. Soil moisture, especially in the central and southern areas, was sufficient for uniform germination and most fields are now greening up. Seed corn supply is ample and the preparation of corn ground is making good progress.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 20.—Unseasonably cold weather prevailed throughout most of the week, with frosts or freezing temperatures on five mornings. Plowing for corn proceeded in all parts, with mostly moist soil in southern and northeastern areas and rain needed in localities elsewhere. Oats sowing is proceeding in northern sections, and much of the crop is up to fair to good stands in the south. Some barley was sown during the week. Wheat made slow growth, due to the cold weather, but there was very little damage from heaving, as the plants rooted deeply during the mild winter.—J. H. Arrington, Senior Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Madison, Wis., Apr. 10.—Condition of the winter wheat crop in Wisconsin averaged 84% of normal on Apr. 1. This is two points below the ten-year average but it is four points above the condition a year ago. Rye of which Wisconsin in late years generally has had about 200,000 acres is in fairly good condition with a figure of 87% of normal as compared to 84 last year and a ten-year average of 88.—Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 18.—A mid-April survey indicates moderate deterioration in hard winter wheat prospects compared with the official forecast for April, with the outcome highly dependent on good rains at an early date. Total domestic production may not be much in excess of ordinary home consumption and thus pave the way to cutting the burdensome carryover down toward normal. Present symptoms indicate that world production may be reduced 4 to 5%.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Texas, Apr. 15.—General crop soil and weather conditions over the state are good. The long rainy season during January and February provided ample subsoil moisture, but in the Panhandle and western Texas high winds have dried out the top soil so that rain is needed to soften it as the ground has become hard and caked. Corn and oats in the eastern sections were so delayed by rains during January and February and set back by the cold early in March that they will be considerably later than normal.—A. Mackenzie, vice-pres. and freight traffic mgr. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.

Kansas, Apr. 15.—Planting of spring crops and general field work is well advanced. In north-central and northeastern counties progress is less rapid due to the wet condition of soil following the snow of Mar. 21. In the southeast seeding and reseeding of oats was accomplished rapidly and soil worked well; planting of oats and barley is about completed in this area, also on well drained land in other sections. Some corn planting has been done in southern areas. More rain is needed in the western third of the state. While rainfall is usually received in larger amounts in April and May than in the month immediately preceding, it begins to appear doubtful if spring rains will arrive in time to start late sown crops sufficiently early to bring a satisfactory harvest.—A. Mackenzie, vice-pres. and freight traffic mgr. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 22.—Today's telegraphic reports indicate that northeastern Montana and northwestern North Dakota have received good rains. This is the drought area and moisture means everything to farmers in that district who have been unwilling to plant because of dry conditions. Later news indicates general rains in North Dakota. Early seeding reports from the southern section of the flax growing area indicate decreases in flaxseed planting, as compared with last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Lafayette, Ind., Apr. 23.—The apparent lack of any concerted effort towards the disposal of corn stalks, stubble and debris in which corn borers winter, together with the excellent conditions for overwintering, has made very favorable conditions for borer increase in 1932. If these conditions are accompanied by normal or average weather conditions during June and July, Indiana promises to have the greatest increase in the number of borers present in the state and the heaviest borer infestation and population that has occurred since the insect was first found here in 1926.—J. J. Davis, head of dept. of Entomology of Purdue University Ag. Exp. Sta.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 20.—As the result of generally favorable weather conditions in the Northwest the past week, farming operations have progressed and considerable seeding has been accomplished. In southern Minnesota and South Dakota wheat seeding is nearing completion, considerable coarse grain has been sown, and there has been some preparation of the soil for corn planting. Farther north spring work has been somewhat retarded by cold weather, and in some localities, notably the Red River Valley, by excessive moisture. However, some seeding is under way, and with warmer weather rapid progress will doubtless be made. It is becoming increasingly evident that there will be a decrease in wheat acreage with a corresponding increase in the acreage sown to feed grains as the combined result of the late spring, the exhaustion of normal farm reserves of animal feeds due to the drought and some delay in the completion of seed loans. Fall sown rye seems to have come through the winter fairly well. More growing weather will be needed before the condition of winter wheat can be accurately determined. As there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seed, the outlook in the Northwest up to this time is favorable.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

### Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 26
Chicago .....	62½	63¾	63	61½	60¾	61½	59¾	60¾	59	58½	59½	60
*Winnipeg .....	59¼	60½	59¾	58½	58½	59½	58½	58½	57½	57½	57½	57¾
*Liverpool .....	61½	61½	61	61½	61¼	60¾	60¾	60	60½	59½	59½	59½
Kansas City .....	55	56½	55½	54½	53½	53½	52¾	53	52½	51½	52½	53½
Minneapolis .....	66	68	66½	66¾	64½	65¾	64¾	64¾	63¾	62½	63¾	64¾
Duluth, durum .....	62	63	62	59¾	59½	59½	58½	58½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Omaha .....	55¾	56	55	53½	52½	53¼	51½	52½	52½	50¾	51½	....
St. Louis .....	60½	61¾	61	59¾	58¾	59¼	58	58¾	57¾	56¾	57½	....
Milwaukee .....	62½	63¾	63	62	61	61¼	59¾	60¾	59¾	58¾	59½	....
	Corn											
	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 26
Chicago .....	37½	38	37½	37	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	35½	35¼	35¼	35
Kansas City .....	36½	37	36¾	36¾	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	34½	34¾	34¾	35
Omaha .....	31½	32½	32	31½	31	31½	31¾	31¾	31½	31	31	....
St. Louis .....	36¼	36¾	36½	36	36	35	34½	34½	34½	34¾	34¾	....
Milwaukee .....	37¾	38	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	35½	35¾	35½	35¼	35¼	....
	Oats											
	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 26
Chicago .....	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
Winnipeg .....	32¾	33½	33¼	33¼	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
Minneapolis .....	24½	24½	24¾	24	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	23	22¾	22	22¾
Milwaukee .....	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	24½	24¾	23¾	23¾	23	22¾	22¾	....
	Rye											
	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 26
Chicago .....	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	46¾	47¼	46¾	46	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Minneapolis .....	44¾	44¾	44¾	43¾	43	43¾	42¾	42¾	41	39¾	39	39¾
Winnipeg .....	49¾	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Duluth .....	46	46¾	46¾	45	44¾	44¾	44½	43¾	42¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
	Barley											
	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 26
Minneapolis .....	39½	39¾	38¾	38	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾	37
Winnipeg .....	41½	42½	41¾	41¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	42

\*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.



## Grain Movement

Bicknell, Ind., Apr. 15.—Lots of corn back in country, not a great deal of stock to feed it to. Most of the corn is held in strong hands and will not move for a time, with existing prices.—O. L. Barr Grain Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 9,389 tons, barley 7,094, oats 645, corn 886, bran 50, beans 55,429 sacks, foreign beans 4,204 sacks, hay 864 tons, against wheat 5,696 tons, barley 15,242, oats 798, corn 1,283, bran 302, beans 32,925 sacks, foreign beans 18,952 sacks, hay 2,232 tons, in March, 1931.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

St. Louis, Mo.—March receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,436,400 bus., corn 739,200, oats 296,800, rye 1,300, barley 97,600, kafir 68,000, hay 2,316 tons, against wheat 2,809,800 bus., corn 2,052,200, oats 2,226,400, rye 6,500, barley 236,800, kafir 81,600, hay 5,856 tons in March, 1931. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,657,650 bus., corn 191,834, oats 399,100, rye 1,300, barley 11,200, kafir 9,600, hay 1,644 tons, against wheat 1,899,800 bus., corn 1,442,000, oats 2,102,200, rye 2,600, barley 70,400, kafir 14,400, hay 3,360 tons in March, 1931.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Evansville, Ind., Apr. 23.—Many of the farmers in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western and northern Kentucky continue to hold their wheat because of the present prices being offered, altho in some cases they have sold some of the grain in order to get money with which to pay their spring installment of taxes. Farmers also are holding last year's corn crop because of the prices offered.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 23.—Corn owners are very slow sellers, in fact not enough is offered from day to day to fill the current milling demand. One is impressed in driving through the country by the number of filled corn cribs. Some farmers will sell a portion of their corn the coming week to provide for taxes due May 1 and other spring expenses, but it now looks like there is a little more money available in the banks now than a month ago and that selling of corn to pay taxes will not be forced as much as feared a short time ago; also, a recent Illinois law requires only one-half of taxes to be paid May 1.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

The three pools of Western Canada on Apr. 11 announced an interim payment of 10 cents per bushel on the 1931 crop, the initial payment on which was only 35 cents basis No. 1 northern at Ft. William, Ont. As the freight sometimes is as much as 25 cents there is little left for the grower; the promoters got the gravy first.

### Board and Buro Drifting Apart

At a secret session of 18 officers of state farm buros at Chicago, Apr. 19, the policies of the Federal Farm Board were sharply criticised.

The American Farm Buro Federation wants the equalization fee, and unless the Farm Board will work for the enactment of laws providing for the fee it is said the Buro will no longer support the Board politically, altho the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, which is the largest state unit in the Federation, has been recognized by the appointment of Mr. Thompson as a member of the Farm Board.

The indorsement of the Farm Board has been harmful to the Federation, many farmers dropping their memberships in the Federation because disgusted with the results of Farm Board operations in the markets. Membership in the Federation is said to have dwindled from a million to a few hundred thousand.

### Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators

Washington, D. C., Apr. 22.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators on Apr. 1 are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to have been 70,091,000 bus., against 71,623,000 bus. a year ago. The estimate is based largely on reports from about 3,000 smaller interior mills and elevators, representing roughly a fifth of the elevator capacity in wheat producing and country milling regions.

Stocks on Apr. 1, 1932, are 4,518,000 bus. less than on Mar. 1, 1932. The reduction of stocks during the same period last year amounted to 11,582,000 bus.

### Farmers to Grow Wheat by Allotment?

In a conference at Chicago Apr. 19 of farm economists (?) with M. L. Wilson of the Montana Agricultural College as chairman, it was decided to introduce a bill in Congress to provide for limitation of the amount of wheat to be grown by the individual farmer.

Permits would be issued for the production of only 475,000,000 bus. for domestic consumption, and consumers of wheat would be required to buy certificates at 42 cents per bushel, giving them the right to buy wheat of farmers surrendering the certificates.

Who would pay the salaries of the small army of bureaucrats that would be needed to police the farmers and the wheat buyers? Why restrict the application to wheat when corn, rye, barley, milk, wool and cotton are equally deserving of subsidy at the expense of the consumer? Who let this herd of radicals out of the pen?

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 27-28. Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 10-11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Danville, Ill.

May 13-14. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Amarillo, Tex.

May 16-17. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

May 17-18. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Martin, Sioux City, Ia.

May 19-20. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Kansan, Topeka, Kan.

May 24-25. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 31-June 1. Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

June 2-4. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-18. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 20. Farm & Grass Seed Group, A. S. T. A., Chicago, Ill.

June 20-21. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 21-23. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28-29. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Argonne Hotel, Lima, O.

July 5-6. National Hay Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 14-15-16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19-21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Ind.

### New Storage Annex to K. C. S. Elevator

The K. C. S. elevator owned by the Kansas City-Southern Railway Co. is located in the east bottom industrial district of Kansas City, Mo. The elevator consists of a wood, iron clad workhouse containing 144 cribbed bins with a storage capacity of 250,000 bus.

Adjacent to the wood workhouse on the north is the original storage annex consisting of eight brick storage bins 40 ft. in diameter by 70 ft. deep, having a total storage capacity of 525,000 bus.

To the north of the brick storage annex, is a concrete storage annex built in 1927. This concrete storage annex contains 25 bins and has a storage capacity of 450,000 bus.

The new concrete storage annex is to the east of the concrete storage built in 1927. This location was selected for the new storage after a thorough study of the present elevator and of the adjacent railroad switch-tracks and grounds as being the most suitable location from the standpoint of future enlargement of the elevator.

Grain is handled to and from the new storage annex on cross belts from the 1927 storage unit. However, when future storage units are added a modern workhouse will be built in line with the new storage unit, and arrangements have already been made for proper belt centers and other matters so that the new storage unit will become a convenient part of the enlarged elevator.

The 1931 unit consists of 20 circular bins 18' 6" in diameter by 100' deep up to the cross gallery floor, and 12 interstice bins, making a total of 32 bins in the new unit with a storage capacity of 500,000 bus. The cross belt galleries at the top of the new storage serves at the present time for bringing grain into the new storage unit. Later, the direction of these belts will be reversed and they will be used to convey grain from the new storage unit back to the old one. Actually, the new bins are 110' 0" deep and when the elevator is enlarged and new belts brought out from a new concrete workhouse, the unit will have a storage capacity of 550,000 bus.

The elevator occupies a space 97' 6" by 78' 6" and is situated 23' 0" from the 1927 storage unit. It is supported on a wood pile foundation containing 1100, thirty foot, wood piles. The deep basement is provided with ample windows for light and ventilation on all four sides. The bin bottoms are supported on concrete columns, there being no cross walls of any kind, so that the basement is open to light and ventilation in all directions.

Above the new bins are two 30" rubber belt conveyors bringing grain out to the new storage unit. Each is driven by a 20 h.p. 1200 r.p.m. motor. These belts are arranged to receive grain from either one of two distributing belts that run out from the workhouse to the 1927 annex.

In the basement two 30-inch cross belts run back into the 1927 storage unit. These are driven by 15 h.p., 1200 r.p.m. motors. On all belt conveyors, the drive from the motors to the head pulley shaft consist of silent chain drives in dust and oil tight steel casings. All motors are G. E. squirrel cage induction motors.

The new storage unit was designed and the construction supervised by Horner & Wyatt, under the direction of Mr. A. N. Reece, Chief Engineer of the Kansas City Southern Railway. The K. C. S. elevator is operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co.

See illustration on outside front cover.



# Elevator Superintendents Hold Many Helpful Discussions

The steady growth of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America has attracted much favorable comment, so the gratifying attendance at its fourth convention, March 28-30, at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, was to be expected.

**PRESIDENT ARTHUR C. BENSON**, General Superintendent of the Texas City (Texas) Terminal Ry. Elevator, called the first business session to order in the luxurious "House on the Roof."

**FRANK J. DELANY**, owner-operator of the Midwest Elevator, Chicago, cordially welcomed the convention to the windy village on behalf of the populace, the Chicago Board of Trade, the elevator owners and operators, and Chicago-area Superintendents.

The success of an elevator operator's business, he said, is dependent upon the Superintendent, for in reality the commercial integrity of every grain elevator operator virtually rests in the hollow of the Superintendent's hand. The standing of any grain firm must obviously be conserved and there is no one in a better position to do this and to help build good will than the Superintendent.

In addition to knowing all there is to learn about grain, a Superintendent must also have the quality of being able to clearly impart instructions to his men, for he's hired for his brains and not his muscle. I once had a Superintendent who would do everything personally rather than to take the time trying to make himself clearly understood in instructing his men. Obviously this lack of ability to handle men proved most costly.

Most important of all is absolute integrity in the Superintendent's relationship to the "boss." He must have the intestinal fortitude to say, "I made a mistake."

The Superintendent in the smaller market must be more resourceful than those in the larger markets, for in a larger terminal a business can be conducted in one grain as compared with half a dozen grains at interior points. The more advanced a Superintendent's knowledge is of grain, the more valuable he can make himself to his employer.

I know and you know that the purpose of gathering here is not to disclose some worthwhile "wrinkle" from your "bag-of-tricks." You're not expected to give away your secrets. On the other hand there are thousands of much more vital matters that can be freely discussed with greater proportionate benefits accruing. Go to it! Give and take, and learn a lot! We operators are with you!

On behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade and the grain trade in general, I welcome you and hope you all leave wealthier in wisdom and wiser in practical knowledge.

**OSCAR W. OLSEN**, General Superintendent of the Peavey Duluth Terminal Elevator, Duluth, Minn., Vice President of the Society in charge of Safety Practices, ably responded to the splendid address of welcome. He cited how much more business-like an elevator is operated today than in years gone by and touched lightly upon the splendid safety campaigns the Duluth and Superior elevators have inaugurated for the rest of the large elevators.

We appreciate the kindly attitude of the owners-operators. If the world were filled with men of understanding and foresight like Mr. Delaney I am certain all would make greater strides forward.

**CHARLES S. CLARK**, Chicago, co-founder of the organization with the late Mr. C. E. Wood of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. E. H. Karp of Chicago, spoke on "Modernization Increases Profits.—Reduces Costs."

"The cost of operation of a run down elevator is an unknown quantity; few operators and Superintendents seem aware of the savings possible through 'modernization.' Today we are awakening on an era of speed, efficiency and economy, of larger box cars and of faster freight trains, of elevators full

to the limit and of plants operating at capacity, of car dumpers unloading 10 cars per hour rather than the old method of using hand power to unload one an hour.

## DUST EXPLOSIONS HAZARDS COMMITTEE REPORT

**L. N. COTE**, Milwaukee, Wisc., Superintendent of the Cargill Grain Co.'s Elevator, reported on the activities of the Terminal Elevator Division of the Dust Explosions Hazards Committee of the National Fire Protection Ass'n for Mr. Frank L. Neilson, Vice President of the Society and Delegate on the above Committee.

Demonstrations showing how dust explosion pressures may be released without damaging the buildings in which they occur were conducted before the members of this committee at Arlington Farm, Va., by Dr. David J. Price, of U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is chairman of this branch of the N. F. P. A. work.

In the tests there were explosions of grain elevator dust, starch dust, aluminum powder dust, cork dust, and wood flour dust.

The explosions were staged in a model "dust explosion house." The "house" consisted of a room, a gallery, and a tower, to meet the various conditions to be found in the industries involved. The total volume of the three parts of the model was 333 cubic feet. The demonstrators caused explosions in the room, the gallery, the tower, and sometimes in all parts of the structure at once. These dust explosions were produced by blowing the dust of the material to be tested on to a heated electric coil.

The "dust explosion house" was protected from destruction by several swinging iron vent doors of various sizes, and also by glass windows, to permit the force of the explosion to escape without blowing up the building.

These experiments were for the purpose of determining the proper proportion of venting area necessary in relation to volume for the protection of the various industries subject to the dust explosion hazard. The glass windows could be blown out or protected as desired by controlling the size of the vents. This experimental work also permitted studies of dust explosions considerably above the laboratory scale.

Vents on the "dust house" consisted of hinged doors and pivoted sash. The doors ranged in size from 0.1 sq. ft. to 1.55 sq. ft. and the sash contained approximately 7 sq. ft. of glass.

The gallery had eight roof vents, each 1 sq. ft. in area covered by hinged doors. There were also eight fixed glass windows with an area of 1.3 sq. ft. each. The opening into the tower was the full size of the gallery.

The Tower contained one swinging sash about 7 sq. ft. in area, three swinging doors, each 1.55 sq. ft. in area, and four fixed glass windows with an area of 1.7 sq. ft. each.

Some unexpected breaking of glass might have occurred in tests designed to show the possibility of preventing such damage through the use of hinged vents due to the flaws or strains set up in the glass by successive heating and cooling and would not indicate a lack of sufficient venting area to prevent such breakage under ordinary conditions. [In each case the only source of ignition was inside the "dust house."]

Test 1 explosion of grain elevator dust in Room, Gallery and Tower, showed the possibility of venting an explosion without damage to structure or equipment.

Test 2 explosion of starch dust in Room alone showed the possibility of releasing explosion pressures without breaking glass in a structure of this kind by providing swinging vents in the ratio of 1 sq. ft. to 80 cu. ft. of volume.

Test 3 explosion of grain elevator dust in Room, Gallery and Tower, similar to Test 1, showed the reduction in pressure when the explosion is properly vented close to the source of ignition.

Test 4 explosion of starch dust in Room alone, similar to Test 2, showed the pressure built up by an explosion which must vent itself through fixed glass.

Test 5 explosion of starch dust in the Room and a dust cloud in the Tower showed that with proper venting at the source of

ignition and a well vented Gallery propagation of flame from the Room to the Tower can be prevented.

Test 6 was the same as Test 5, only without proper venting at the source of ignition to show propagation from the Room to the Tower.

Test 7 explosion of grain dust in Room alone with manometers in place showed that pressures in excess of 150 pounds per square foot may be produced without breaking fixed glass windows.

The business meeting of the Dust Explosion Hazards Committee of the National Fire Protection Ass'n was held at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., prior to the tests. The Committee stood in silent tribute to the memory of Mr. C. E. Wood and Mr. P. J. Colon, members of the committee who had died since the last meeting. Mr. Wood's place on the Committee was officially taken at this time by Mr. Frank L. Neilson, representing the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America.

The Chairman of the Flour and Feed Mills subcommittee gave no report, however, it is learned that there is a new revised code now up for consideration. Chairman Price announced the appointment of Messrs. Alger and Donnan on this subcommittee.

Insect Control in the Grain Elevator Regulations adopted at the last meeting of the Committee were turned over to the jurisdiction of the newly organized Fumigation Hazards Committee of the National Fire Protection Ass'n of which Committee Mr. Eugene Arms, Manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, is the Chairman.

The next convention of the National Fire Protection Ass'n is to be held at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., during the week commencing May 8. All Superintendents were urged to attend.

**PRESIDENT BENSON** and others followed with actual experiences and observations on grain elevator dust explosions.

The session then adjourned for luncheon.

## Monday Afternoon Session

**PRESIDENT BENSON** called the afternoon session to order following the adjournment of several committee meetings.

## PREVENTING DUST EXPLOSIONS

**C. J. ALGER**, Chicago, active in dust explosion prevention work in the Manufacturing Department of the Corn Products Refining Co., opened the afternoon program with a splendid presentation of the subject.

**Dr. Price** informs me that there were 17 grain elevator dust explosions last year which took 14 lives, and one in Kansas City on Feb. 18 of this year in which 10 were injured and one killed. In only a few cases were the property loss figures available, which totaled \$541,000. (It is to be presumed that the total was well in excess of \$2,500,000.)

Our inviolate rule is "STOP MAKING DUST!" Therein, we believe, lies the secret of preventing dust explosions. And as a consequence of this belief we have done much experimenting along dust collection lines and have learned a great deal.

To reduce the amount of cleaning under the corn conveyor belts, under the corn tanks, for instance, we installed a roller type of brush and a hopper (as shown by a sketch presented). The roller brush sweeps off the dust and chaff that clings to the belts into the hopper and then into a bag. Without the brush the dust and chaff would cling to the belts and be carried back under them and would have to be swept up. (A stationary brush was tried out, but it was not successful.)

**Housekeeping!** That's a mighty important word. And it's just as important a duty around the elevator. Delegate someone to do it and make them responsible for getting it done daily. Then hold them to their duty firmly, for there are plenty of places where a spark can originate.

This brings up the thought that all points where sparks can start should be protected, switches should be oil-immersed, etc. (Mr. Alger then related a number of disconcerting experiences to bear out his statements.)

Be on your toes all of the time and bear in mind that a combination of two or more favorable conditions invariably brings disastrous results.

All electrical wiring should be in conduits, and electric lights in vapor-proof globes, the cleaners protected by screens, windows wired to keep out locomotive sparks, belts grounded against static electricity, and a consciousness built up against smoking at regular safety



meetings designed to secure co-operation of each employee.

The graphite should be carefully watched to prevent bearings from heating. Compressed air might well be applied to coils on motors during the shut-down period, following which the house should be thoroughly cleaned up. All acetylene work should be done during a shut-down period, and only following a thorough cleaning after which all dust suspended in the air has been given an opportunity to be carried out the windows by complete ventilation. If acetylene work must be carried on while the plant is in operation then all dust should be dampened. That brings up the thought of how vitally important it is to impart the full significance of the sweeper's job to him.

We have a traveling mechanic who does nothing but travel around from plant to plant investigating completely and carefully. He recently told me of finding some shot gun shells that had gone all through the plant and were screened out in the cleaner. The shells had been struck just about every place except the firing point. Think what might have happened.

Protecting one's properties against dust explosions is expensive, but its worth while. Our sweeping and cleaning cost us \$102,000 in 1929, but now we have cut that figure to \$65,000 through the installation of proper dust collecting facilities. We collect 35 tons of starch dust a day at Argo.

A dust collecting system is vital, and we have found we could make it pay us 5% on our investment therein.

**Time-loss accidents.** In 1919 we had 406 that cost the company \$50,000. In 1929 we had 73 that cost the company \$29,196.63. From our own experience you can readily judge that safety can be made to show the owners a handsome profit and, most important of all save lives.

#### THE ELECTRONIC THEORY OF DUST EXPLOSIONS

H. W. FEEMSTER, Baltimore, Md., Superintendent of the Western Maryland Ry. Elevator, prepared the following, which was presented by Phil A. Grotevant, Superintendent, K. C. S. Elevator, Port Arthur, Texas:

My theory is that there is a possible connection between the many disastrous dust explosions and the complicated electrification of the modern elevator.

Looking back some years to the days when I started my elevator service, the plants were all of wood construction, operated by steam engines, and lighted by coal oil lamps and lanterns of the hay-burner type. On dark days or for night work the weighers, spouters, shovelers, in fact men in every part of the elevator carried these hay-burner type open-flame lanterns around with them for light,—even took them down into a dusty and empty bins when cleaning out. And, so far as I can recall, we never heard of a dust explosion. So, consequently, we had no fear of them. And I wish to add right here that through the lack of ventilation and other causes the elevators, then were far dustier and dirtier than they are today.

But during the last fifteen years, with the modern concrete, tile or steel construction all-electric elevators, the loss of life, injury and property damage has been simply terrific.

My thought is that the modern elevator of reinforced concrete construction, all electrified with its conduits filled with high-voltage wires running all over the building, added to the steel reinforcing in the concrete, makes the whole plant grounded together in one solid unit.

With these facts in mind, I believe there is some force from the high tension wires being thrown into the air within the elevator which, in some way, charges the floating dust or the dust that is allowed to accumulate in the plant, so that when all the known factors and conditions are ripe for an explosion, this unknown force makes it possible for the most minute spark to set the explosion—demon loose.

**Our method of warning** when we start our conveyor belts. When any one is working on a belt there is always a "MAN WORKING" sign hung on the starter. If the belt is "O.K." for service and it is not in motion, before it is thrown in, the man first applies enough current to the motor to move the belt about six to eight inches so if there is anyone on or near the belt he will know the belt is going into service and get into the clear.

SECY D. M. CLARK, Chicago, read a report reflecting the activity of the Atlantic Seaboard District Group, under the guidance of Vice-President Feemster.

Mr. Feemster called a meeting which was attended by about 400 men, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the lectures and the moving pictures by Dr. David J. Price of Washington, D. C. This was a joint meeting with the Safety Engineers and the Baltimore Engineer's Club. Dr. Price spoke on "Dust Explosions and Hazards."

Mr. Feemster told them that this line of work was what the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents stood for, along with an aim to promote everything that would make for greater efficiency and safer operation of elevators.

#### DUST AND AIR MIXTURES DETERMINE BLAST

C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chicago, Engineer of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, compared the conditions necessary for a dust explosion with the carburetor of an automobile.

"Unless the correct mixture of gasoline and air are present," he pointed out, "an explosion does not occur. And the same is true with a grain dust explosion, i. e., unless the dust and air are mixed within flammable limits of certain proportions an explosion does not occur."

Common reference is made to the good old days gone by when an explosion was an unknown quantity; to days when there was so much dust in suspension in the older houses that the mixture was 'too rich' for an explosion, when the dust in suspension resulted in piles accumulating on every surface, and when men were sent down into a bin with a lantern to clean up the dust. But why talk about the past. Doing so proves nothing. Regardless of conditions existing previously, when conditions are favorable to a dust explosion then WATCH OUT!"

WM. FRED'K CANAVAN, Montreal, Quebec, pointed to the additional devitalization of the oxygen in the dust laden air of an elevator in the days gone by through the use of torches and hay-burners. These used up oxygen and gave off carbon monoxide, making the mixture of dust and air just that much denser, and thus averting a disastrous blast.

#### DUST EXPLOSIONS FROM FUMIGANTS?

HENRY S. COX, Chicago Superintendent of the Rialto Elevator, operated by the Star Grain Co., volunteered his observations and thoughts as the nucleus for further studies on explosion prevention. His remarks will be published later.

CAMDEN W. RILEY, Superintendent of the Hall-Baker Burlington Elevator at Kansas City, cited that the Wabash elevator "was as clean as a whistle when it blew up recently."

He also recited the difficulty experienced with outside workmen coming into the plant. They don't seem to realize the hazard involved, and will smoke everytime one isn't looking. Why I recently found two outside workmen next to the dust collectors sneaking a smoke.

All know the danger of using carbon bisulphide. Perhaps we can induce the proper authorities to follow the example of the State of Missouri who now are exerting pressure to prohibit this liquid being incorporated in ANY fumigant.

JOSEPH F. VAN CURA, Superintendent of the South Chicago Elevator Co.'s "C", "C", Annex, and "D" houses, said, that dust explosions could be partially, if not entirely, prevented by keeping the air inside an elevator as clean as that outside.

OSCAR J. KNOEBEL, Decatur, Ill., Superintendent of Staley Elevator "C", touched upon the details of a starch explosion:

"Fire and explosions are tied in together

more closely than most of us realize. Either may start the other, and it is my contention that the explosions of olden days were considered fires. In my time I've known friction within an elevator to generate a spark. That spark that I refer to went down the elevator leg. That was the end of the plant."

"Good Housekeeping is an iron-bound law with us. I believe it pays handsomely to take time and effort to do the job well. We have semi-weekly inspection to check up on every inch of the plant. For cleaning the dust from our walls we use compressed air, as we believe it does a better job and takes fewer men. We also maintain suction units at the tops and bottoms of all bins."

A. E. WILLIAMSON, Chicago, Trackman at the Rosenbaum St. Paul house, related some interesting experiences and observations that had come to him.

E. H. KARP, Chicago, formerly in charge of all Burlington elevators, and now in charge of engineering and maintenance of all plants under the jurisdiction of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., presented a treatise entitled, "The History of Dust Explosions," by Dr. D. J. Price of Washington, D. C.

WM. FRED'K CANAVAN, explosion venting expert, selected "Sitting on a Bomb!" for his subject. His discussion will appear in a later number.

THE LATE MR. WOOD'S last official letter was read to the assembly. It had to do with further efforts to prevent pieces of metal, rocks, glass, etc., from entering the pit. With the letter, which was addressed to Dr. Price, was a huge bolt which Mr. Wood had taken from the screens he used that morning.

A. B. OSGOOD, Minneapolis, Minn., associated with one of the country's oldest dust collecting equipment houses, briefly sketched what had been accomplished in collecting dust on traveling belt trippers,—much to the interest of his attentive listeners. A description of this equipment will be published in the next number.

L. N. COTE, Milwaukee, Wis.: Get rid of the dust at the source! This will eliminate dust explosions! Dust collector manufacturers haven't fully sold the services of the equipment they have to offer.

P. C. MILLER, Chicago: Owners and operators do not seem to realize the importance of all-around dust collection, and further than that will not pay the price.

A BATTERY of rapid-fire questions and answers shot back and forth across the convention room for the next five to ten minutes, but finally OSCAR KNOEBEL of Decatur, Ill., commanded attention with an explicit description of the dust collection installation at the Staley Elevator "C", which, according to Oscar, is the most complete and most thorough system installed any place in the country. Then there followed a brief discussion on whether it was the light or the heavy dust that caused explosions. Mr. Karp chose the former in answering.

C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chicago, stated that they had no proof of explosions in grain elevators being caused by static. "That does not mean," he pointed out, "that there have not been fires and explosions in elevators from this source. One very interesting case of grounding static came to my attention a short time ago. A progressive Superintendent having an attrition mill under his jurisdiction connected a ground wire to an extra set of brushes on the attrition mill to get away from the continuous series of light dust explosions he was having. He had no more trouble."

L. N. COTE, Milwaukee: I have found static in the transformer room but never in the elevator,—not even on rubber belting.

OSCAR KNOEBEL, Decatur: Every-



one should ground their belts to eliminate static, whether you think you have static or not. Why take a chance.

C. W. RILEY, Kansas City: Mr. Knoebel is right; there is static electricity on all belts.

OSCAR OLSEN, Duluth, Minn.: In connection with causes, effects, and preventive measures for dust explosions, I am not convinced that the tests conducted in Pittsburgh under the partial sponsoring of our Society were as thorough as they should have been. I also believe the conditions under which these tests were made were not as accurate as they might have been. This work should be conducted over again at our next annual convention in Chicago with scores of actual Superintendents there. I desire to instruct the Secretary to arrange such a series of tests. I also believe that the oxygen and humidity in Duluth prevents dust explosions. I know of none occurring there. I am also convinced that if bins are properly vented to the outside that there will be no dust explosions.

L. N. COTE, Milwaukee: It is my contention that the proper protection of leg wells is the most important. That is the place where most blasts usually start and is the most neglected. We permit our boots to run down too close in trying to save our belts and in postponing the day when we've got to shut down to shorten the belt by taking a piece out of it.

Revolving belt cups scraping down to the bottom of the boot represents a definite hazard.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

PRESIDENT BENSON made the following appointments, committeemen to serve through the next convention:

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE: Oscar Olsen, Duluth, Minn., Chairman; C. W. Riley, Kansas City, Mo.; A. C. Benson, Texas City, Texas; Cecil E. Munn, Enid, Okla.; Paul S. Shanahan, Weehawken, N. J., and G. J. Shaw, Pt. McNicol, Ontario.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Phil. A. Grotevant, Port Arthur, Tex., Chairman; Henry S. Cox, Wm. H. Gassler, and M. P. Greene, Chicago; H. W. Feemster, Baltimore, Md.; Arvid Anderson, Omaha, Neb.; Jere Mahoney, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Neilson, Minneapolis, Minn., and L. N. Cote, Milwaukee, Wis.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE: Thomas Emmert, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman; Oscar Knoebel, Decatur, Ill.; J. F. Van Cura, and A. E. Williamson, Chicago; W. S. Pool, Omaha, Neb., and C. V. Emmons, Houston, Tex.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE: G. C. Baade, Burlington, Ia., Chairman; E. H. Karp and Fred Stracke, Chicago; Herbert Gear, Sioux City, Ia.; Wm. Weems, Baltimore, Md., and Erick Reiner, Galveston, Tex.

Flour mills reporting to the Dept. of Commerce ground 72,429,000 bus. of wheat in January and February, against 80,467,000 bus. in the like months of 1931.

The Argentine Government will take over control of all operations of the grain futures market effective April 15 and has assumed control of all "price-to-be-fixed" operations, according to a decree published March 18. The decree allows all persons and organizations to whom registry is granted by the Ministry of Agriculture to have access to grain futures markets and provides for daily publication of resumés of all operations. Control is reported established over reserve funds of the cereal exchanges which are required to invest same in government bonds or in farm credits by means of grain warrants. More meddling which will work injury to the producers.

## Hearing on Air Blower Sites

A conference was held at Chicago between 24 representatives of the grain carrying railroads in Illinois and 30 members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, headed by sec'ys W. E. Culbertson and Lawrence Farlow, on Apr. 21, during which a 2-hour discussion developed that the railroads and the elevator operators were heartily in accord against encouragement of fly-by-night competition by irresponsible concerns having practically no storage capacity and no facilities for giving service to the farming community or to the railroads.

W. D. BECK acted as chairman, for the railroads, and after brief explanatory remarks called upon Mr. Farlow and Mr. Culbertson.

MR. FARLOW, Bloomington: We are confronted by a new problem. One or two of these air blowers have been established and applications are in for sites for others. The air blower method of loading is not superior, as claimed; but is going back to a system tried out 20 years ago. There is only one current of air and it moves in the same direction as the grain, dirt and everything going together. On the contrary the cleaner used in the regular elevator conditions the grain. The railroads are not going to get more grain by permitting air blowers at country stations.

Peoria grain receivers have never encouraged trucking of grain, striving to give the business to the railroads, while the Farmers National Grain Corporation on getting control of the Burlington Elevator at Peoria put in a dump to encourage the hauling of grain in trucks, a step to promote the air blower.

The average grain dealer has \$15,000 to \$20,000 invested, but the blower promoters ask the farmers to invest only \$1,500 for some tin cans, and charge ¾ cents per bushel for putting the grain thru the blower, but the farmers can never own the blower. What chance has the railroad to collect freight bills from an irresponsible concern?

The railroads have discouraged the building of good elevators on passing tracks, and if similarly they insist on the blowers building on their own ground with their own side track they are not going to get any of them to do so.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan: No group of men have had more friendly relations with the railroads than the grain shippers of Illinois and the country generally. We gather together the freight for the railroads. Grain is coming from Camp Grove 30 miles by truck to Peoria, cutting out considerable rail haul.

There is no doubt that if the railroad officials ask the farmers if they want another elevator or blower they will say: "Sure."

Keep them off the right of way. If anyone wants to build a regular elevator or an air blower make them build on their own ground. If this policy were adhered to our trouble would be over. If the air blowers are better we will all have to adopt them, but I do not believe they are better. It is nothing but a fan. To remove the moisture a drier is needed and to remove the dirt we need a sieve.

L. M. WALKER, Gilman, Ill., explained the operation of the blower device and said: "It is an honor to be engaged in a business that everyone else wants into, even the president of the United States." (Laughter.)

F. W. STOUT, mgr. Ashkum Farmers Elevator Co.: We have 100,000 bus. capacity and unload 60 cars of freight a year in side lines that occupy our time during the 7 months each year that we are waiting for the 5 months of grain movement. There is not an elevator between Gilman and Kankakee that does not handle side lines, to the benefit of the rail carriers. If you allow an air blower to come in as at Chebanse it will cut down the volume of business.

GEO. E. BOOTH, of Valley Grain Co., Wing, Ill.: It seems hardly possible that the railroads would gain anything by favoring the blowers. It is necessary to have facilities to take in the farmers' grain at all times in all weather. The commission men would not want to do business with a blower, which is nothing but a glorified portable loader. Grain receivers want to contract with shippers who are permanently in business.

MR. YOUNG, supt. of transportation Illinois Central: I think the air loader is one of Mr. Hoover's babies, and I am a Democrat.

J. F. McMAHON, gen. frt. agt. Ill. Cent.: We have one of the air blowers at Chebanse. Three of our operating officials interviewed 60 farmers there before granting the permit. Our plan will be to consider each application on its merits. The farmers down there were almost unanimous for the new "elevator."

MR. FARLOW: The test of going out and interviewing the farmers might not give a true picture. Farmers are all inclined to want competition. If they have four elevators already they would be willing to have another.

A dealer familiar with the Chebanse situation said: The farmers lost \$60,000 a few years ago in trying to run business on an unbusinesslike basis. Now the farmers at Chebanse are all dissatisfied because they are no longer getting something for nothing.

J. A. HENEERY, Plainfield, Ill.: Dealers with the equipment to give service to the farmer and the railroad deserve protection. We have \$200,000 invested on the E., J. & E. and have handled all cars so promptly we have paid no demurrage. We unload a car of coal in 10 minutes. We unload a car of lumber and load it out with grain. We do not expect the railroad men to commit themselves. If the air blowers are rendering better service than we are, well and good, but we have no data to prove it.

Among the Illinois dealers and managers present were:

H. H. Battells, Streator; Otis J. Bear, Kempton; John A. Bridson, Thawville; O. A. Collins, Tuscola; Louis Colehower, Wenona.

T. E. Hamman, Filson; Jos. A. Heneery, Plainfield; Chas. Holz, Buckley; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; C. Oscar Merkel, Kempton; H. E. Morgan, Buckley.

John Osterbur, Ridgeville; J. W. Overacker, Danforth; W. A. Pegram, Clifton; John Pierce, Gilman; Chas. J. Potter, Peoria; R. H. Reeder, Garret; John L. Russell, Roberts.

J. F. Schumacher, Cabery; Wm. F. Siemans, Del Rey; H. O. Stotler, Streator; F. W. Stout, Ashkum; Carl C. Shelby, Paxton; W. O. Tuttle, Chebanse; L. M. Walker, Gilman; Geo. E. West, Loda; R. M. Wheeler, Onarga; C. A. Zeller, Tolono.

Corn Products Manufacturers on Apr. 6 were enjoined from practicing restraint of trade. Judge Woodward of the federal court issued a consent decree against the Corn Derivatives Institute and 13 manufacturers of sirup, starch and sugar, charged with agreeing to curtail production and not to compete in price.



# Bulk Oil Station Hazards

By R. D. MAC DANIEL, Director of Field Service, Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

The bulk oil station, as we refer to it here, is the relatively small station consisting usually of two or three tanks of approximately 18,000 gallons capacity each used for the storage of gasoline and kerosine, together with the necessary auxiliary equipment for the unloading of tank cars and the loading of tank trucks or wagons. The unloading rack at the railroad spur or siding is not housed.

Altho it is sometimes possible to unload cars by gravity, this method is dangerous and is prohibited by all regulations. The liquids are, therefore, transferred from the cars to the storage tanks by pumping thru fixed piping. Electric motor or internal combustion engine power is employed. The loading of trucks from the tanks may be by gravity or pump.

The numerous regulations that have been issued by the various state fire marshals in so far as their effect is concerned had most of them just as well not been written. Of all the regulations, probably those issued by the American Railway Ass'n are most generally observed, which is because they pertain to railway safety measures, but they concern themselves only with the unloading racks, location of tanks relative to passenger tracks, and certain safety features to be observed when cars are being unloaded. As a result we find that these bulk stations represent an exceedingly variable hazard.

A filling station with a class rate of 35c produced an exposure charge of \$1.11 to a nearby dwelling. The dwelling owner was speechfully indignant at his rate of \$1.53 which was largely caused by his neighbor who enjoyed a rate of only 35c. In considering the bulk stations as exposure to mill and elevator properties, it is evident that we should base our estimates on the scheduled rates or approximations thereof.

Gasoline vapor is explosive when mixed with air in proportions of from  $\frac{1}{10}$  % to 6 % by volume. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and will flow like water to lower levels. Furthermore being vapor it may be wafted about by air currents and it will expand when heated. Keep in mind those characteristics of gasoline vapor. Some two years ago at Ripon, Wisc., a restive horse caused a wagon to strike the outlet pipe of a storage tank containing high test gasoline and broke it off. An attendant shut off the flow before a great quantity of the gasoline had spilled but five or six minutes later the vapors were ignited from the fire box of a locomotive some 500 feet distant, toward which the ground sloped. There was a flash-back, and before the ensuing fire was under control \$85,000 property damage had resulted. Paradoxically the oil station sustained only partial damage since all the tanks were vented and only one of the six, that containing kerosine, exploded.

The probability of fire occurring in the oil station depends upon the causative hazards involved—lighting and heating arrangements, proper grounding of all equipment including storage tanks, kind and type of installation of power equipment, ventilation of the pump house, accessibility to unauthorized persons, and the grade of supervision. Too much emphasis can not be laid on the last named factor for it is all-important. To a large extent the grade of supervision determines the degree of hazard.

Most of the fires in these stations originate inside the pump house or at the filling stand, which latter may or may not be inside a building. If all structures are closely grouped a fire in one may quickly communicate to the others. The likelihood of a disastrous fire is minimized if the tanks are well removed from the buildings but usually they are not—at least not sufficiently so that they would not be subject to considerable radiated heat. Where tanks are subject to radiated heat it is highly essential that they be equipped with automatic relief valves which will largely eliminate the possibilities of an explosion, for even tho the escaping vapors may be ignited they will burn harmlessly, that is, as far as damage to themselves is concerned. In case of severe exposure, however, where pressures may increase faster than they are relieved, the factor of outside fire protection enters. Many instances are on record where explosions have been averted because tanks were kept cooled with hose streams even when the escaping vapors ablaze the tanks had all the appearance of huge blow torches. Avoidance of tank rupture usually means the difference between an ordinary fire and a conflagration.

Possibilities of communication to mill or elevator. A dike or retaining wall may serve

to prevent the actual flow of liquid down hill, but these things exist only in theory in so far as the small distributing station is concerned. Terrain sloping from the station to the elevator increases the possibility of damage as do drainage ditches and sewers. And there is the still further possibility that in event of leakage or rupture of a tank the elevator may be permeated with flammable vapor which, if ignited, will produce a flash fire.

There is one case on record where escaping gasoline ran into a sewer and was ignited by an open flame two miles distant from point of escape.

Where the unloading rack is near the oil station its hazard is considered as a part—and a not very important part—of the layout as a whole. But we do have cases where a rack is quite near a mill or elevator while the station itself is far enough distant to be ignored entirely. Obviously there is no hazard in the rack itself but in the spotting of tank cars, the temporary storage of relatively large quantities of flammable liquids, and in their unloading there is unquestionably some hazard.

The ten year record of the Bureau of Explosives however contains 99 such cases of fires or leakage of which 17 occurred at places of loading tank cars (presumably the refineries), 5 at the places of storage, and 77 at the places of unloading, that is, at the unloading racks. That is rather conclusive evidence of the hazard of such locations from the standpoint of exposure to adjoining property. These 77 cases include leakages where fire did not occur but that fact does not lessen the possibilities. Fire did occur in 63 cases, the most common source of ignition being lanterns in the hands of railway employees or others, there being 24 such instances. This is given as an indication of the elusiveness of the hazard and as a warning that these fires are often due to causes over which we can have no control and which do not respond to mutual insurance inspection methods. This hazard of the unloading rack varies with the number of cars handled and the railroad traffic over nearby tracks.

The average of the reported distances between points of escape of vapor or liquid and the sources of ignition was 111 feet. And in making that compilation no account was taken of exceptional instances of ignition at comparatively great distances, for example: casinghead gasoline escaping from a tank car flowed into a nearby stream and was carried 1,500 feet where ignition took place from a bonfire on the bank. In another instance gasoline leaking from the outlet valve of a tank car, ran into a city sewer; ignition followed later causing an explosion which blew up two miles of sewer.

South Dakota's drouth area will be supplied with 5,000,000 bus. of wheat, part of the 40,000,000 turned over to the Red Cross by the Farm Board, for animal and human food.

## Alteration of Inspection Certificate

The Sec'y of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that the words "light smut" had been written on a certificate after it had left the hands of the grain inspector, covering the contents of Santa Fe car No. 117605.

The American Maid Flour Mills of Houston, Tex., contracted to buy 5,000 bus. of No. 1 hard winter wheat, with light smutty wheat to apply at 2 cents per bushel discount. The car in question was loaded in North Texas and sold thru a broker at Dallas.

The American Maid Flour Mills returned an account sale to the seller representing that the wheat graded No. 1 hard winter, light smut.

The individual guilty of changing the certificate was not named in the findings by the sec'y. At the hearing the American Maid Flour Mills was represented by the manager of its grain department, C. V. Emmons and Morris Epstein.

## Oil Station and Grain Elevator

If service is the criterion by which to judge the value of an enterprise, to the community the combined grain elevator, feed plant and oil station of the Missouri Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Higginsville, Mo., easily wins first place.

The farmer hauling in a truckload of grain can have it dumped, ground into feed, load some concentrates and refill his gas tank without leaving the premises.

The brick office and oil station in the foreground in the engraving herewith is 24x32 ft., with a concrete slab extending out under the canopy about the same size. The warehouse is 24x70, with two floors and a full basement.

The elevator is 18x35 and 26 ft. to the plate, with a large 2-story cupola 24 ft. high. The plant is equipped with a 15-ton truck scale, an overhead trolley type truck dump, corn sheller, corn cleaner, large capacity elevator leg, manlift, a mill and grading system for making all kinds of ground feed, a large vertical feed mixer and 1,500-lb. freight elevator.

All power and light wiring is in accordance with the Mutual code. Bearings thruout are anti-friction. The building was completely wired for lights everywhere, and brot up in every detail to the modern standards.

The oil station has a reinforced concrete slab floor thruout, is attractively furnished and fully equipped with modern rest rooms. The entire plant was designed and constructed by the Star Engineering Co.



Oil Station of Farmers Elevator at Higginsville, Mo.



# Chicago Elevator Superintendents Discuss Many Problems

A district organization of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America was perfected at an evening meeting in the Bungalow on the Roof of the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, April 26; 81 attended. A banquet was served in the Boston Oyster House preceding the meeting.

FRANK J. DELANY presided and opened the business meeting with the thought that "the downtown office is not without its troubles, and the more responsibility taken and the more co-operation given by the operating forces then the smoother the business runs. When you come down town visit the office, and the exchange floor and get a better understanding of the details of the business. Lewis Sayre is my ideal of a real superintendent for he's worked into the firm. That's the way it should be.

MR. SAYRE, now a director of the Board of Trade and first vice president of the parent body sponsoring this district organization, stated:

**Elevator men** don't get down for a visit often enough, particularly considering the numbers of problems still unsolved in elevator operation. For instance, corn is not dried right yet. That's just one practice we're following now that we could improve upon largely. We should put our heads together and figure out some better way of drying corn in the spring so that we can carry it through the summer. We're going to experiment with a couple of bins of corn this year and risk losing them to try and learn how to accomplish this desired result. More firms should be willing to do the same thing. We should work along a constructive and well-planned program of experimental development for a common good.

You will remember when we dried wet corn by running it with dry oats. That worked out only fairly well but authorities stopped the practice. Perhaps there is a better chemical treatment for dehydrating damp corn. Regardless of how it's accomplished, whoever finds out how to extract moisture from corn without applying heat to it will really have something.

Then there's the problems of unloading cars with shovels. The only improvement along this line in 40 years was applying a motor to the old hand power shovel. Look for the improvement possible. Of course there is the dumper but that's far too expensive.

Then there's room for vast improvement in the handling and conditioning of grain so that it will keep better and without so much shrinkage. If we could avoid turning and skinking it would save huge sums of money over a period of time. Present aerating systems do not seem to be at all satisfactory.

**Elevator operating** staffs seem to divide themselves into two groups, they either have a superiority complex and won't talk freely, or they have an inferiority complex and do not contribute to the constructive development where they might. The best way to progress I believe is to pull together on known territory.

In the matter of dust explosions I observe with consternation that while we frequently had fires in our old wood houses yet the first dust explosions were and have continued to be almost entirely confined to closed-in concrete plants with little ventilation. The minute tunnels were built under elevators we started having dust explosions. Years ago many wooden houses still standing today burned gas yet today they tell us we've got to close the track-shed off from the elevator. It's just so much "bunk" in my opinion. I'll take a good drafty house and never worry about a blast. Now just lately there's the demand for concrete floors over bins. Opinion is divided in the advisability thereof.

**The insurance underwriters** are away off in proceeding to establish restrictions and regulations for the construction, maintenance and operation of grain elevators on a theoretical foundation. Fifteen to eighteen years ago our only worry was a hot bearing. Now they demand that we even cover our electric light bulbs. No one wants to protect the elevator property more than the operator himself, but I believe this code of practices (Safety Code 562) should be drawn

up by practical operators and Superintendents.

Corn dust is supposedly the most explosive, yet consider the point that it has been the wheat-laden houses that have been blowing up. We know that the old dust is supposedly the most explosive yet the new elevators are the ones that are going up. The old plants contain spots where it is impossible to clean yet we still have them in operation. Now all this leads me to believe that the elevator men should be the ones to figure out a satisfactory solution. That's what this organization can do.

Will you tell me why it is that the elevators which are not in operation, or perhaps have not been going for a day or two burn?

Why is it that plants explode at night after being closed down for hours?

One adverse result of all this theoretical talk about dust explosions is that when there is a fire in some dust the old-timers stamp it out, but the new men filled with fear flee as fast as their legs will carry them.

**Then there's the** squirrel-type versus enclosed type motors. The former are going along fine and do not burn up as they are supposed to do, according to the theorists. The enclosed motors are usually stripped down soon after they are installed so they won't run hot. Practical reasons should be the basis for progress, not laboratory science.

MR. DELANY followed with the thought that, if this is the only function of the Society of Superintendents then the organization is a predetermined success and deserves the support of all owners, operators and their staffs. This insurance crowd seems to do only those things which will increase the rates. I am reminded that when I operated the old Elwood house in St. Joseph the insurance underwriters insisted that I place a tank on top of the house for the sprinkler system. Demonstrating their lack of practical knowledge, they put the valve 30 feet up in the air where no one would climb up to turn on the water. We all know that in the first place the water would do more damage than it would good by stirring up dust, and if the house were to catch fire who would climb up 30 feet through a blaze to turn the water valve.

FRANK BYRNES next delivered a spirited talk on Safety Code 562, objecting to the efforts of the underwriters to standardize everything. He enumerated many of the objectionable clauses and provisions and recited some of the fires which have come to his attention.

MR. SAYRE expressed a willingness to go along with the underwriters in installing anything to prevent dust explosions, but that everything recommended proved of little value to date.

MR. DELANY told how they kept a steam fog in the basement of the Elwood house to lay the dust and of how successful this was,—presumably because of moistening the dust it was no longer inflammable. "We got no credit for this steam fog, because no scientist had invented it, but it did the work."

LEWIS SAYRE told of the failure of the ventilation and hinged conveyor gallery construction of the Chicago & North Western elevator to vent the force of the explosion there to the outside and thus reduce damage. Such equipment is not worth while. As to the explosiveness of biological gases generated in bins when wheat goes through the "sweat" Mr. Sayre stated that carbon dioxide was generated in this process, and the gas would help to put the fire out rather than to stimulate flames.

JOSEPH F. VAN CURA pointed to the hour of most dust explosions, i. e., at night when plants are closed. "My irrevocable rule is keep the house clean and I believe

that if the air within an elevator is kept as pure as that outside through ventilation then a good proportion of these explosions will be prevented. You will also notice that it's the concrete houses that blow up, not the wooden ones."

WM. H. GASSLER spoke of the work of the national body in filing objections to Code 562 and outlined some of the insane provisions, such as closing spouting tightly down to the bin. I believe that many of the provisions in Code 562 cause dust explosions rather than help to prevent them. Through this organization it is our hope to show the underwriters the light of day on this matter.

ROBERT J. SAYRE placed the responsibility for many explosions upon the increased speed of the present day houses. A leg moving at 15,000 bushels per hour gives off a longer and more intense spark when striking something than when the speed is cut two-thirds. And I wonder whether we need that increased speed and increased hazard?

W. E. COUFIELD outlined the history of the various elevators over the past forty years and told of frequently sending men down into the bins to clean up using a lantern for illumination. The dust in bins being cleaned out used to be so thick that it would put out the light. Then we'd strike a match and keep at it. I'm convinced that the electrical equipment and the construction of modern elevators has much to do with the dust explosions.

JOHN J. BECKER stated that he'd never seen a dust explosion and, like the purple cow, never hoped to see one.

WM. WHITING believed that housecleaning is the secret of avoiding dust explosions.

BOB SAYRE recommended naming the district more appropriately so that all department heads and their assistants could be included in the membership, for we're all working for a common good, for the safety and profit of our superiors.

FRANK BYRNES recommended canvassing all Superintendents for their opinion, and the inauguration of a powerful campaign of education with the co-operation of everyone.

With a few more remarks and a little more discussion the meeting adjourned and an executive session was called to order. The district officers, elected after much campaigning and humorous horse-play, are as follows:

## Chicago District Officers

Head Pulley, Wm. H. Gassler, (President); Rope Drive, H. Edmund Luff, (1st Vice-President in charge of Safety); Screw Conveyor, J. Frank Smith, (2nd Vice-President in charge of Maintenance and Operation); Foot Pulley, E. G. R. Peterson, (3rd Vice-President in charge of Dust Explosion Prevention); Dust Collector, Robert J. Sayre, (Treas.); Aspirator, Frank A. Byrnes, (Sec'y); Tripper, W. E. Coufield, (Honorary Chairman of Board); Snake Spout, Fred H. Stracke, (Director and Ass't of Board); Power Shovel, Jos. F. Van Cura, (Director); Pit Grating, James L. Cox, (Director); Chain Drag, Wm. W. Emmons, (Director); Boot, Henry S. Cox, (Director); Pinch Bar, E. R. Anderson, (Sergeant-at-arms and Membership).

## Standing Committees

Separator, Francis Stafford, (Chairman New Membership); Scalper, John J. Becker, (New Membership); Garner, Jos. Schmitz, (New Membership); Screen Spout, Wm. Whiting, (Application Approval Chairman); Manlift, F. E. Hawley, (Delinquent Members Chairman); Door Remover, C. E. Metzler, (Demurrage Collector); Main Leg, M. P. Greene, (Attendance Chairman); Car Puller, James Auld, (Attendance); Suction Fan, Wm. F. Hawley, (Attendance); Floor Sweeps, Wm. Pilgrim, (Finance Chairman); Cleaner, E. W. Norton, (Finance); Clipper, Martin Schultz, (Auditing Chairman); Moisture Tester, P. Kay, (Entertainment Chairman); Chief Standpipe, Frank Zanders, (Refreshments Chairman); The Trier, Wm. Mealliff, (Refreshments); Speed Reducer, H. F. Zehme, (Continued on page 402.)



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Crossett, Ark.—A feed mill has been installed by Vasco Goodwin in his grocery store.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Tarr & McComb Grain Co., Ltd., is the new name of the former firm of Tarr & McComb.

Cottonwood, Cal.—The Cottonwood Flour Mill which burned last month, as reported in the last number of the Journals, will be continued as a feed mill, the flour end of the business being discontinued. One warehouse, which was saved from the fire, has been repaired, and the necessary machinery for an up-to-date feed mill will soon be installed.

## CANADA

Caledonia, Ont.—A fire damage of over \$40,000 was done to the plant of the Caledonia Milling Co., on Apr. 12. The whole town was threatened with destruction for a time.

Victoria, B. C.—The Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., of Regina, Sask., contemplates the erection of a 1,000-barrel flour mill at this point, if financial arrangements now being considered materialize.

Loverna, Sask.—William English, operator of an elevator here, was crushed to death, on Apr. 3, when caught in the machinery as he was oiling it. He was alone in the engine room at the time. He leaves a family of six children and his wife.

Woodwards (New Westminster p. o.), B. C.—An export grain elevator is reported as contemplated for this point, to cost approximately \$150,000, and to be in connection with the Canada Rice Mills. It is said that prairie interests will undertake the erection.

Vancouver, B. C.—John J. Cowan, who for the past nine years has been the guiding head of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., with which he has been associated for 13 years, resigned a few weeks ago, and has been succeeded by J. A. Gilchrist, sent from the head office of Spillers, Ltd., of London, England, which took over the Vancouver company several years ago.

Regina, Sask.—"Show what you grow and share what you know" has been adopted as the slogan of the World's Grain Exposition to be held in this city July 24 to Aug. 5, 1933. Entries will close next Jan. 1. Those who plan to exhibit may obtain copies of a booklet giving general information for exhibitors, and rules and regulations governing exhibits, from the sec'y, Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina, Sask. Exhibits are expected from all over the world.

Winnipeg, Man.—The new tax of 5c on telegrams, recently levied by the Dominion Government, will fall heaviest on the grain trade and on newspapers. Daily fluctuations in prices of grains make it necessary for the grain trade to use the telegraph. At the present time, with business at so low an ebb, approximately 1,400 telegrams are received and sent daily on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and in normal times on busy days that number would easily be doubled. A single large grain firm, having connections in the United States and conducting operations between this city and Chicago, would send probably 3,000 telegrams in a month, which would make its tax amount to \$150 per month. It is said that there is nothing in the new tax plan to indicate that those houses having leased wires will be affected by the new law.

## COLORADO

Longmont, Colo.—All bids for the purchase of the Longmont Milling & Elevator Co. were rejected recently in district court, and the receivership was ordered continued.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. has the legal right to collect \$15,196.89 from the collector of internal revenue, according to a decision by the U. S. circuit court of appeals. The company, claiming that it had been erroneously assessed for excess profit taxes for the year ending June 30, 1917, filed suit in the Federal district court against the collector of internal revenue for Colorado, but the suit was dismissed on the grounds that there was no cause of action, and the company appealed to the circuit court, which reversed the judgment of dismissal.

## ILLINOIS

Warsaw, Ill.—Sharp & Sharp are installing a 10-ton Gaston Unit-Bilt Motor Truck Scale at their elevator.

Chebanse, Ill.—The equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is being improved by the installation of a 10-ton Gaston Unit-Bilt Motor Truck Scale.

McLean, Ill.—The Funks Grove Grain Co. and Stubblefield & Rogers have installed several electric lights about their elevator premises to help guard against night prowlers.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory was held at the Green Lantern, this city, Apr. 14, at 6:30 p. m., at which time dinner was served.

Latham, Ill.—The Mount Pulaski Grain Co.'s elevator and about a carload of corn burned at 2 a. m., Apr. 15. The cause of the fire was unknown, as the elevator machinery had not been in operation for several weeks because of the light movement of grain.

Havana, Ill.—A warehouse at Chandlerville, built during the Civil War, and used for a number of years by the A. G. Haynes Grain Co. for an office and storage room, was taken down recently and a part of the lumber was shipped to Havana to be used in building cribs for the creditors of the McFadden Grain Co.

Wenona, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator-Wenona territory will hold its regular meeting at the Stanton Hotel, Wenona, Thursday evening, Apr. 28, at 7 o'clock, at which time dinner will be served. A large attendance is desired, as there will be no May meeting, on account of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n's convention at Danville in May.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held in this city, Apr. 26, at 6:30 p. m., at the Chatsworth Hotel, where dinner was served, followed by the business meeting. There will be no meeting in May, on account of the annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Danville, May 10 and 11.

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Pontiac, Ill.—A district meeting of farmers co-operative grain men was held in this city on Apr. 7, with 10 managers and directors attending. The speakers were R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, and Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. At the close of the meeting a motion was carried directing the chairman of the meeting, Charles Holz, of Buckley, to appoint a com'te of three to assist in promoting a series of meetings thruout the district to discuss and demand suitable farm legislation. The com'te is composed of Oscar Merkle, Kempton; H. H. Harms, Chenoa, and John Lunny, Bloomington.

Macomb, Ill.—Forty-five grain dealers of this section of the state attended a dinner meeting at the Hotel Lamoine on the evening of Apr. 5. Government extravagances and interference in private business was discussed by R. I. Mansfield and Clarence Henry, of Chicago, and Lawrence Farlow, of Bloomington. A com'te was appointed to plan for future meetings to be called at different points in this district. Meetings for business men, farmers, grain dealers and every one interested in government extravagances and taxation will be held. The following towns were represented at the Macomb meeting: Macomb, Plymouth, Vermont, Table Grove, Ipava, Augusta, Blandinsville, Roseville, Good Hope, Sciota, Monmouth, Bushnell, Bardolph and Adair.

Jerseyville, Ill.—A meeting at the courthouse here of District No. 7 of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, on Apr. 15, was attended by about 500 farmers, grain dealers and others. The principal speaker was R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, who spoke on the activities of the Farm Board, emphasized the need of confidence at a time of depression like the present, and dwelt at length on the alarming increase in taxes. Other speakers were Mrs. Minnie Meek, of Carrollton, who gave a number of facts and figures relative to governmental waste; W. A. Moody, pres. of the National Livestock Exchange at East St. Louis; Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Millard Myers, of the American Co-op. Publishing Co.

Plans are coming along nicely to make the 39th annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Danville, Ill., May 10 and 11, both entertaining and instructive. Convention headquarters and all sessions will be held in the Hotel Wolford. The convention will open at 10 o'clock the morning of the 10th, and we shall have speakers to cover practically all the leading matters before the grain trade of today. In the evening there will be a banquet, with entertainment and speaking. Wednesday there will be but one session, opening at 9:30 a. m., upon the completion of which the convention will adjourn. Entertainment will be provided for the visiting ladies and they are cordially invited to attend the banquet Tuesday evening. Danville is not only a good live town but it has good hotels, and assurance has been given that no raise in rates will be made by any hotel on account of our meeting. Naturally, Danville, being located close to the Illinois-Indiana line, we shall have a good turn-out of Indiana dealers; in fact, we aim to make this a joint meeting of Indiana-Illinois.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Clare M. Torrey will become a general partner of Farroll Bros. May 1.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for May has been set at 6% per annum.

B. F. Schwartz has applied for reinstatement to membership in the Board of Trade and the directors will consider the application May 10.



Trading in the December futures on the Board of Trade was authorized to be begun Apr. 25.

The following have recently been elected to membership in the Board of Trade: Arthur Lipper, Jr., of New York; Carlo Fleischmann, of Zurich, Switzerland; Edwin C. Bearss, Montana rancher, and Michael H. Barnes, of Chicago.

H. D. Egly, after 16 years with the Mc-Millen Co. and Allied Mills, Inc., resigned recently as sec'y and executive vice-pres. of Allied Mills. Altho Mr. Egly's plans for the future have not been made public, it is believed that he will continue in the feed business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club was held Apr. 20 at the Hamilton Club with Forecaster Donnel of the Weather Bureau as the principal speaker. He explained how the weather forecasts are made, and was detained until a late hour answering questions.

Kenneth B. Pierce, manager of the cash grain department of James E. Bennett & Co. here, in celebration of the birth of a 6¼-pound daughter on Apr. 22, bot the customary peanuts for the "cash" crowd. This is the proud papa's first child, and needless to say all samples are looking like No. 1. The new-born is named Marlene.

## INDIANA

Recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are W. M. Engeler & Co., Poneto, and the Farmers Grain Co., Rensselaer.

Barnard (Roachdale p. o.), Ind.—The Newton Busenbark Grain Co. sustained slight damage some time ago to its elevator from fire of electrical origin.

Fortville, Ind.—R. A. Pritchard, grain dealer, won the \$12,500 model home given away by the real estate men of Indianapolis recently, at the Home Complete Exposition.

Noblesville, Ind.—O. A. Church, of Chicago, recently became connected with the Noblesville Milling Co. For several years Mr. Church was with the Larabee Flour Mills, of Kansas City.

Peru, Ind.—Frank Pyle, manager of the Peru Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator, has sold his interest in the business and severed connection with the company. David Jackley succeeds him as manager.

Frankfort, Ind.—Carl Sims, of the Sims Milling Co., is temporarily in charge of the milling division of the American Red Cross. He is assisting Wm. M. Baxter, Jr., manager of the mid-western area of the Red Cross.

Orestes, Ind.—The Orestes Fertilizer Co.'s plant, owned by Urmston Elvtres, Inc. (main offices at Anderson, Ind.), about 1½ miles southwest of this city, burned at 6:30 p. m., Apr. 13; loss, \$13,000; partly insured. The plant will probably be rebuilt.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The K. & A. Seed Co., Inc., the incorporation of which was reported in the Mar. 9 Journals, has taken over the warehouse and facilities of Kraus & Apfelbaum here. The old firm has an office in the Old-First National Bank Bldg. and will have charge of the country elevators.

Advance, Ind.—Rebuilding the grain elevator here has been started by Walter Crisler, who recently bot the half-interest of his former partner, Vern Faulkinbury, in the lot on which the old elevator stood which burned several months ago. The new house will be smaller than the old one. The old front foundation is being used for the new building, which will contain a seed room, and be equipped with a feed grinder and a corn sheller.

Bourbon, Ind.—H. B. Fry, reported in the Mar. 23 Journals as having bot the elevator at this point, has made a number of improvements, including a driveway thru the building, installed a platform for the scales, has put the bins in repair, had electric wiring done, and will cover the building with metal. Electric motors are also being installed. The elevator, which has a capacity of 50,000 bus., also has a feed unit.

Evansville, Ind.—The recently constructed soy bean milling plant of the Mead-Johnson Co. was badly damaged by fire, originating in a pile of trash outside the building, in the late afternoon of Apr. 14; loss, about \$250,000. The entire north unit of the building, including the elevator, was destroyed. About \$1,000 worth of machinery, which was being installed, was destroyed.

Bremen, Ind.—The Kraus & Apfelbaum Elvtr. passed into new ownership on Apr. 4, when it became the property of the Lapaz Grain Co., operators of the elevator at Lapaz. The Bremen plant will be operated as a separate unit from the Lapaz plant, and Fred E. Bowlby, who has been with the Kraus & Apfelbaum Co. for 22 years, will continue as manager for the new owners.

Converse, Ind.—Bruce Haycock, who has been connected with the grain trade for the past 30 years, has purchased an active interest in the Converse Auto Co., Ford distributors for that territory, and will devote his entire time to the new business. Mr. Haycock and his father, A. W. Haycock, operated elevators at Sims and at Sharpsville, Ind., under the name of A. W. Haycock & Son.

Foresman, Ind.—The line of elevators formerly owned by Lyons, Rich & Light, has been purchased by Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and I have been employed as the manager for the five houses located at Brook, Foresman, Weishaars (Brook p. o.), Beaver City (Brook p. o.) and Julian (Foresman p. o.). We are installing a truck scale and putting in truck dumps at our Foresman house so that we will be in better position to handle the business.—Chas. Russell. [Another report says that Mr. Russell has employed Wm. Lyons as manager of the Brook elevator.]

The efforts of this ass'n toward securing lower electric power rates in Indiana are right now at a standstill, tho when hearings at various points in the state are designated by the Public Service Commission, we shall be very active again. At these hearings is where you power users will have an opportunity to be heard and present your case. In talking with Commissioner Singleton, who will have charge of this case, he has assured me that we will be advised of all hearings when set, and I will in turn advise you grain dealers and millers of such hearings set for your immediate territory. These hearings will begin in about two weeks [from Apr. 22].—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## IOWA

Roland, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently sustained a slight wind storm damage.

Sioux City, Ia.—Some new equipment has recently been installed by the Martens & Ketels Milling Co.

Keokuk, Ia.—A. H. Rich, 60, vice-pres., treas. and general manager of the Purity Oats Co., died Apr. 18.—A. T.

Laurens, Ia.—R. C. Booth & Co. are replacing part of the foundation and repairing the flooring in the annex to their elevator.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Hawkeye, Ia.—W. L. Chamberlain, of West Union, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding T. A. Pfund.

Garner, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. is replacing its elevator and replacing cribbing where it is necessary. F. Steiff is the manager.—A. G. T.

Marion, Ia.—The new elevator and feed mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., replacing the house burned in January, has been formally opened. The T. E. Ibberson Co. built the new plant.

Oakwood (Marble Rock p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Grain Ass'n is adding a 10-ton Gaston Unit-Bilt Motor Truck Scale to its elevator equipment.

Keokuk, Ia.—A storage shed at the rear of the Diamond Milling Co. burned in the afternoon of Apr. 6; it contained hay, straw, oats and other feed; it was thot that possibly some of the oats could be salvaged.

Sioux City, Ia.—The quantity and quality of this year's crop will determine whether or not the Terminal Grain Corp. will build the additional storage to its present 1,250,000-bu. capacity, considered some time ago.

Bedford, Ia.—The new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.'s elevator is J. Fred Besco, former county treas., who succeeds John Marley, manager for the last three years. Mr. Marley will give his attention to his farms.

Doon, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here was entered by thieves Saturday night, Apr. 9, who raided the safe and the seed bins, getting \$290 in cash from the former and about 18 sacks of alfalfa seed, worth \$500, from the latter.

Sioux City, Ia.—H. J. Hutton, pres. of the Terminal Grain Corp., died at his home on Apr. 18, following an illness of several weeks. Mr. Hutton, who was one of the best known grain men in this section of the country, was one of the founders of the Bonus-Milner Milling Co., later merged with the Mystic Milling Co. He was 77 years of age.

Blencoe, Ia.—Work started on Apr. 6 on Charles Barnes' new 20,000-bu. elevator, to be 27 x 31 feet, with a 24-foot cupola. It is expected to be finished in time for the early summer business. The new office has already been completed. The new elevator, which is being built by the Williams Const. Co., will be operated under the name of the Barnes Grain Co. with Mr. Barnes as manager.

Storm Lake, Ia.—C. E. Wood, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for some time, will take over the management of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house at Albert City June 1. Harry Straight, who has been Mr. Wood's assistant, will take over the complete management of the local elevator at once, Mr. Wood remaining in Storm Lake to assist him until June.—Art Torkelson.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Prairie Queen Flour Mill, which was fitted up for storage purposes in the fall of 1930 and which for about a year has been operated by Messrs. Nelson and Arnold as the Central Grain Corp., burned at 5:30 Sunday evening, Apr. 10, together with a residence and a box car full of oats; total loss, about \$55,000; partly insured. Fire departments from four neighboring cities were called to fight the fire.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Laurens, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. of Cedar Rapids, has merged its business with R. C. Booth & Co., Laurens, Ia., in its expansion program for 1932, and will add the newly acquired property to its present holdings of elevators and feed mills now being operated in various cities in Iowa. R. C. Booth will be vice-pres. of the Piper Grain & Milling Co., with offices in the Merchants National Bank Bldg. and will assume his new duties at once; he has been active in grain circles since his graduation from Coe College in 1923. The Piper Co. was organized in 1924 by J. M. Piper, who has been pres. since it was incorporated in 1926. The company does an extensive business over the Middle West and South.

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Hamburg, Ia.—J. B. Zuck's elevator burned at 3:30 a. m., Apr. 5; insured. About 15,000 bus. of shelled corn was destroyed, also a car of corn standing on the track near the elevator. Cause of fire unknown. Mr. Zuck expects to rebuild as soon as possible.

Albert City, Ia.—On June 1 C. E. Wood, who has managed the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Storm Lake for the past two years, will take over the management of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. This will be an advance for Mr. Wood and a recognition of his ability.—C. E. Lowry, with James E. Bennett & Co.

## KANSAS

Manhattan, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. has installed bulk oil station equipment.

Akron, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on Apr. 9.

Hanover, Kan.—Glen Terp, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. for the past few years, has resigned his position.

Atchison, Kan.—A 2-story brick and concrete addition to the Blair Milling Co.'s plant is under construction.

Winfield, Kan.—The mill plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 9.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Arma Elvtr. Co., an old established company, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000.

Great Bend, Kan.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. was slightly damaged by exposure fire on Apr. 2.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Edwards County Mill has just installed a five-bu. automatic scale, the installation being made by Ed Sims.

Marquette, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co. recently installed two new sifters and also made some other improvements at its plant.

Holyrood, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the Robinson Milling Co.'s elevator here, at the reported price of \$5,000. The acquired elevator will be used for storage only.

Manning, Kan.—The George E. Gano Co. is installing a 15-ton Gaston No-Twist Motor Truck Scale at its elevator at this point.

Wichita, Kan.—Wichita Feed Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: E. R. Trout, W. W. Weiss, V. H. Frisch, J. L. Hendry and Otto Weiss, all of Wichita.

Heizer, Kan.—The Peoples Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator that burned recently contained 2,500 bus. of wheat; the building was worth \$2,500; both building and wheat were partly insured. It is believed that the fire may have been of incendiary origin.

Ottawa, Kan.—Geo. B. Ross, former state grain inspector who recently resigned, also interested in the Ross Milling Co., of this city, which operates an elevator, is rumored as a possible candidate for governor on an independent ticket this fall.

Neodesha, Kan.—W. S. Smith, who has been in the employ of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. for the past 17 years, has purchased the entire stock of feeds, office equipment and business of the company in Neodesha and has leased the local plant of the company, and will continue the business under the name of the W. S. Smith Feed Co.

Wichita, Kan.—C. A. Baldwin, manager of the local office of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., and a director of the Board of Trade, has been on the sick list for several weeks, but at last reports expected to be able to return to his office soon. W. W. Wallis, of Harold-Wallis Grain Co., is back at work after recovery from an operation for appendicitis.

Coffeyville, Kan.—A merchandise brokerage business, including feeds and flour, has been opened here by Frank W. Read, formerly with the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., who will operate under his own name.

Alexander, Kan.—M. N. Ream has leased the Howard Elvtr. here, and J. H. Webs will assist in wheat buying. Mr. Reams also operates a feed store and a farmers co-operative oil company.

Dodge City, Kan.—While working on his car at his home in this city, Clarence Roberts, grain buyer for the Dodge City Flour Mills, died from monoxide gas poisoning. Mr. Roberts was formerly a grain inspector here. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Beulah, Kan.—Sherman Roseberry, former manager of the St. Paul Grain Co.'s elevator at St. Paul, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. at this point. The elevator has been shut down since the death of Mr. Crocker, who had managed it since last fall.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade will start trading in wheat futures on May 1, July futures being the first offered. The directors of the Grain Clearing Corp., which has received its state charter, are Geo. E. Gano, Frank Summers, R. C. Davidson, A. W. Estes and C. D. Jennings.

Dodge City, Kan.—This depression is the product of careless thinking, inexcusable blundering, and the gift of stupid, selfish politics. There is no reason why the sane, normal business of 1928, with commodities fairly distributed in all directions all over the world should not prevail now.—C. C. Isely.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Frank H. Patterson, of Fredonia, former pres. of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. here (which operates a line of about 40 elevators in Kansas, three large elevators and a feed plant being in Coffeyville), died on Apr. 2, in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., after an illness of about five months. He was 62 years of age. As a youth Mr. Patterson came here with his father, who was one of the founders of the Rea-Patterson Co., and for years was connected with the company, later becoming its pres. and its largest individual stockholder. A few years ago he disposed of his holdings to his son-in-law, Stephen Chandler, of Oklahoma City.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George Hogle, sec'y of the Hutchinson Board of Trade for the last four years, has resigned and has been succeeded by W. T. McCauley, associated here for two years past with the Southwest Grain Co. When Mr. McCauley first came to Hutchinson in 1921, he was associated with the Kansas Grain Co., three years later joining the staff of the John Hayes Grain Co. until he became affiliated with the Southwest Grain Co. Mr. McCauley has made many friends in the grain trade during his stay in this city.

Scandia, Kan.—A district meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n was held here on the evening of Apr. 11, local business men acting as hosts and surrounding farmers being invited as guests. A dinner was served at 6:30 in the I. O. O. F. Hall, the ladies of a local church serving it. The speakers on the program included E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Harry Sharp, of the Allied Industries, of Topeka. Mr. Smiley's subject was "What of America?" and Mr. Sharp's "Taxes." A general discussion of these subjects, in which all were invited to take part, was had.

Sponsored by the Kansas Grain Inspection Dept., the Santa Fe Railway, the state agricultural college and the state department of agriculture, grain grading schools will be held during the first half of May in southwestern Kansas towns, as follows: Abilene, May 2; Lyons, May 3; Larned, May 4; Garden City, May 5; Scott City, May 6; Copeland, May 9; Stafford, May 10; Harper, May 11; Newton, May 12; Emporia, May 13. A special car for grading instructions, containing all equipment necessary to an up-to-date laboratory for testing grain, and having tables for 50 men, will be furnished by the Santa Fe. Instead of the usual lecture program, students will do their own grading under the guidance of the instructors.

Kinsley, Kan.—Home Grain Corp., incorporated; incorporators: E. M. Taylor, pres. Home Oil Co., Kinsley; T. A. Helling, vice-pres. and general manager El Dorado Refining Co., El Dorado; Elbert S. Rule, pres. Golden Rule Refining Co., Wichita; M. A. Gleason, grain man of Dodge City; J. A. Vickers, pres. Vickers Petroleum Co., Wichita; Grover C. Field, grain man, banker and farmer, Offerle; Clyde M. Boggs, pres. Kanotex Refining Co., Arkansas City, and E. C. Moriarty, vice-pres. Derby Oil Co., Wichita. It is reported that the corporation plans to build 33 elevators in the western part of the state, having a capacity of from 5,000 to 7,000 bus. each, new equipment to be used thruout. The first of these elevators is to be built at once, at Offerle, about 15 miles west of Kinsley. The territory covered by these elevators will extend from Newton, Kan., to the Colorado line and from the line of the Union Pacific Railway south to the Oklahoma line. They will be receiving elevators and not storage elevators. Storage will be engaged at terminal points, where large elevator space can be contracted for. It is said that the formation of this new company is the first shot in a grain-oil war, the opposing forces being the line elevator operators (whom the oil interests accuse of having gone into the business of retailing gasoline and lubricants at cut rates) and the oil interests, who are retaliating by going into the grain business.

## KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Mayfield Milling Co. on Feb. 11.

Lebanon, Ky.—George J. Begemann, who recently purchased the Dahoney Mill from the G. A. Dahoney Estate, has sold the property to Mrs. Elwood Bradshaw, who took immediate possession. The sale involved the mill, gasoline engine, crusher, grinder and office furniture.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—John Sanford is again superintendent of the Public Grain Elvtr. of the Board of Commissioners, succeeding Clarence Sears, who has become superintendent of an elevator at St. Louis.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Harry E. Elgert, for years with the grain firm of J. A. Manger & Co., of this city, has been re-elected pres. of the Beverly Hills' Improvement Ass'n for his seventh term.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—Commencing Apr. 25 all operations on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce were started an hour earlier, to conform to the daylight-saving time schedule.—R. C. N.

Hagerstown, Md.—Stickell Sales Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 10,000 shares common, at \$1 per share; incorporators: Clarence M. Stickell, G. Walter Smith and Francis H. Cost, all of Hagerstown; to deal in grain, flour, etc.

Baltimore, Md.—A number of cars of flour, part of this section's quota of flour made from wheat holdings of the Federal Farm Board, and intended for distribution by the Red Cross, were condemned by the Baltimore Health Department as unfit for human food.—R. C. N.

## WARNING!

A man frequently using the name of Ray Palmer, who is described as Age 40, round face, about 5 ft. 8 in. in height, 190 pounds; wears a shiners pin; has no authority to represent GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, Chicago, in any capacity.

**Adair-Morton Grain Co.**  
Wichita, Kansas  
**WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR**



## MICHIGAN

Perrinton, Mich.—The Perrinton Elvtr. Co. early this month opened its sweet feed mill.

Homer, Mich.—The Cortwright Milling Co. has installed a mixer and a 3-h. p. electric motor.

Sturgis, Mich.—The Sturgis Elvtr. Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator to remove the tramp iron.

Mayville, Mich.—A corn sheller and 5-h.p. motor were recently installed at the elevator of the Michigan Bean Co.

Richland, Mich.—The Richland Feed & Grain Co. has installed a Eureka Corn Cutter with a type S electro-magnetic separator.

Gera, Mich.—Charles Wolohan, Inc., has installed a Dreadnaught Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of the feed mill in this plant.

Armada, Mich.—T. E. Neely & Co. have installed a new Dreadnaught 24-inch Attrition Mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Parshallville, Mich.—A Dreadnaught Electro-Magnetic Separator has been installed ahead of the grinder in the Walker mill, to catch the tramp iron.

Gallen, Mich.—Lynn J. Pardee has recently installed a hammer mill, and has added an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Ashley, Mich.—The Independent Elvtr. Co. is installing a 10-h.p. fully-enclosed ball-bearing G. E. Motor with an automatic starter enclosed in a dust-tight case.

Midland, Mich.—W. E. Laur, whose elevator burned last month, as reported in the Journals last number, plans to rebuild or to buy a plant at another location.

Elmdale, Mich.—R. H. Ryon, of Lansing, of the Ryon Grain Co., has closed his elevator at this point, which has been managed by Perry Trowbridge, and will reopen it in time for the new crop. Mr. Trowbridge has moved to Brown City, Mich.

New Lothrop, Mich.—The New Lothrop Milling and Elvtr. Co. is installing a Dreadnaught Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of its feed mill. This plant is now operated by electric power, three of the motors being of the fully-enclosed self-ventilated type.

Linwood, Mich.—The Martindale Bean & Grain Co., of Kawkawlin, Mich., whose elevator here, operated as the Linwood Bean & Grain Co., burned in March, as reported in the Mar. 23 Journals, has been particularly unfortunate regarding fire, this being the seventh elevator fire in 10 years.

Laingsburg, Mich.—The elevator and coal business here owned and operated until recently by the late Chapman R. Bailey, of Detroit, as the C. R. Bailey Co. and managed by R. W. Bailey, his son, for the past several years, has been sold to outside interests, who are organizing a new company. The new owners expect to re-open the elevator about July 1.

Lakeview, Mich.—A portable feed mill nearly caused the destruction by fire of a farmer's barn near here recently, when a piece of metal became red hot in going through the mill, and lodged in the sack of ground feed. Fortunately the hired man happened to pass thru the barn where the ground feed was located about 15 minutes after the portable left the premises. He detected the fire before any amount of damage was done. Every feed mill should be protected with an efficient tramp iron separator.

Adair, Mich.—O. D. Livermore and Paul Puls are installing feed mill equipment in a building formerly used as a cream station. They have purchased a Blue-streak Hammer Mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator, and this will be operated with a tex-rope drive by a 50-h.p. gasoline engine located in a fire-resistive room with fuel supply tank outside and underground. They will also install a corn sheller and feed mixer and will handle a general line of feeds. Mr. Puls was formerly manager of the New Haven Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

## MINNESOTA

Tracy, Minn.—Guy Hollenback is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Oscar Heiser, resigned.

Nicollet, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will make extensive repairs on its elevator, including the installation of a boot tank. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

St. Charles, Minn.—James Barry, for the past four years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, died Apr. 11 from a stroke, at the age of 51 years. His widow survives him.

Waseca, Minn.—David E. Smith, for the past six years in Rochester, has been transferred to Waseca by the Pillsbury Co. and will have charge of its new feed mill, described in detail in the Mar. 23 Journals, which will operate as the Waseca Flour & Feed Warehouse Co.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Blue Earth Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being repaired and overhauled, the work consisting of repairing chutes, bins, floors, siding, spouts and reshingling, also a fresh coat of paint. The work will cost approximately \$2,000, and will give employment to a crew of workmen for at least a month.

Red Wing, Minn.—The LaGrange Milling Co.'s elevator was destroyed and its mill damaged by fire at 6 p. m., Apr. 10; loss, between \$25,000 and \$30,000; covered by insurance. The elevator contained about 500 bus. of wheat and about \$15,000 worth of sacks, supplies, etc.; 30,000 bus. of wheat were removed from the elevator on Apr. 1. The elevator had not been used except as a warehouse, there was no heat in it and no friction machinery; the fire started in the lower section of the elevator and is believed to have been set either accidentally or purposely by tramps, two of whom were seen running from the scene as the fire whistle sounded. The elevator was built in the early '60's by T. B. Sheldon and was still known locally as the Sheldon Elvtr.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

After a short illness, William H. Schaller, traffic manager for the Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., died recently, aged 69 years.

A membership in the Chamber of Commerce was recently purchased by William T. Greely, of the Greely Elvtr. Co., Great Falls, Mont.

Edward H. Gregory, for many years sec'y of the grain commission firm of Gregory, Jennison & Co., died at the Hillcrest Hospital, on Apr. 13, at the age of 83 years.

James L. McCaull, prominent in the grain business of the Northwest for 40 years, died Apr. 19, at the age of 69 years, after an illness of three years. He founded the McCaull-Webster Elvtr. Co. at Aberdeen, S. D., and the McCaull-Dinsmore Co., of this city.

## MISSOURI

Webb City, Mo.—The new Ball & Gunning Milling Co.'s mill, replacing the one that burned some time ago, started operations Apr. 8.

St. Louis, Mo.—The name of the Exchange Elvtr. has been changed to Central Elvtr. "A" by the Flynn Bros. Grain & Feed Co., new owners. Harry Toler, brother of Sam Toler, the former superintendent, is superintendent for the new owners.

Smithton, Mo.—Truman Smith bot recently at auction the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for \$3,500, and took charge at once. He has been making some improvements in the interior of the building. He also bot the stock of feed of Pete Smith and employed him to help at the elevator. The new firm will operate as the Smithton Elvtr.

### KANSAS CITY LETTER

The offices of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., were recently moved to the 11th floor of the Board of Trade, the company's wire office being on the same floor.

Frank A. Theis, vice-pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., and former pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was one of the speakers at the fourth annual convention of the Southwest Foreign Trade Conference, which was held in Dallas, Tex., on Apr. 25 and 26. His subject was, "Political Influences on Values and Commercial Movements of Wheat."

Glenn C. Moffitt, traffic manager of the Red Star Milling Co., and widely known over the Southwest as a grain rate expert, died Apr. 10, following an operation for appendicitis.

The Kansas-Missouri Elvtr. obtained a city building permit on Apr. 7 for the construction of an addition to its elevator in the East Bottoms to replace the one destroyed by fire recently. The structure will be 83 x 116 feet, 204 feet high.

Among applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is Charles W. Sherman on transfer from J. Juul. Mr. Sherman recently succeeded Mr. Juul as manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., the latter now being pres. and manager of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis.

## MONTANA

Dutton, Mont.—N. D. Underwood has been appointed manager of the Lake Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding George Lillie, who has taken a position elsewhere.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. has requested in district court a judgment for approximately \$1,500 against the White-Dulany Co., of Seattle, Washington, for alleged balances due on four shipments of grain made in 1930 by the Greely Co. to the White-Dulany Co.

Lewistown, Mont.—If crop conditions warrant, it is understood that the Montana Flour Mills Co.'s plant will be put into operation some time this coming summer. Considerable material from the old Judith Mill at Hobson has been brot here and work of renovating and changing the machinery and equipment of the Montana Flour Mills Co.'s plant has been going forward for some time.

## NEBRASKA

Geneva, Neb.—O. McKibbin, former manager of the Hynes Elvtr., has been succeeded by Frank Krisl, of Otoe.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—An addition is being built to the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, C. E. Beebe, manager.

Omaha, Neb.—Edward P. Peck, pres. and general manager of the Omaha Elvtr. Co., is out again after an illness of two or three weeks.

Princeton, Neb.—J. F. Judah, who has been manager of the Princeton Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has purchased the house and will operate it in the future.

Brickton (Hasting p. o.), Neb.—Slight windstorm damage was sustained on Apr. 9 by the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, operated by Gus Eigenberg.

Rescue, Neb.—The grain elevator here and an adjoining coal shed burned at noon on Mar. 28, cause of fire unknown; partly insured. The elevator was owned by Ray Pacl.

Omaha, Neb.—Following the dust explosion at the Allied Mills' plant early in April, reported in the last number of the Journals, preparations were made to rebuild the plant at once.

Tilden, Neb.—H. C. Luers' elevator has been leased to Victor L. Gross, of Omaha, who is now operating it. The former manager, Charles E. Kelly, will take another managerial position.

Ong, Neb.—Will Osterberg, of the Crittenden Grain Co., was caught recently between a truck and the elevator and badly bruised, also having a rib and one arm broken. While painfully injured, it was believed he will fully recover. He was taken to a hospital in Hastings.

Omaha, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Omaha Hay Exchange, Apr. 11, it was voted to discontinue the use of the U. S. Federal Grades & Inspection Service on June 1. Owing to dissatisfaction in working under Federal Grading, there has been very little call for Government inspection.

Kearney, Neb.—It was reported early this month that work would soon start on the new Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator, the capacity of which will be 500,000 bus. At least a portion of the storage tanks will be completed by July, in time for this season's crop. Appropriations for the building project were made last year and are available now. The construction plans and specifications are based on an ultimate 1,000,000-bu. capacity.



## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Among recent applicants for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange is F. C. Bowes.

## NEW MEXICO

Hagerman, N. M.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.'s office was damaged by fire at 5 a. m., Apr. 5, reported as possibly starting from a gas furnace; damage, \$2,000; covered by insurance. The building was saved but the interior of the office was ruined, including furniture, typewriters, adding machines, a teletype machine and other equipment. A temporary office has been established in the Bowen Bldg.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Thomas Sealy, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, died Apr. 8 at the age of 82 years.

Collins, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co. just installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to eliminate tramp iron fire and accident hazard.

New York, N. Y.—The following have been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange: M. D. Hall, C. C. Wright, William Benkert, A. E. Standers and J. N. Rawleigh, the latter to associate membership.

Auburn, N. Y.—The firm of Arthur & Prentice has been suspended from membership in the National Hay Ass'n, in compliance with the arbitration rules of the ass'n, due to the firm's failure to pay the award of the arbitration com'te, as filed by George Lalonde, Ste. Clet, Que.

New York, N. Y.—The following nominating com'te has been appointed by the board of managers of the Produce Exchange to select officers and directors to be voted on by the membership June 6: C. W. Andrus, chairman; F. O. Seaver, J. D. Noll, A. L. Snow, W. B. Fritz, J. A. Ludlow, Charles E. Burgess, Joseph A. Robinson and Albert F. Janss.

Albany, N. Y.—Pouring of concrete for the Port's 13,000,000-bu. elevator started on Apr. 4, and on Apr. 13 twenty-four of the huge 97-foot bins had reached their full height. As the weather was still pretty cool when the concrete pouring started, great care was taken to protect the setting of the concrete. At the bottom of each bin coke fires were kept steadily burning to assure the proper temperature and prevent freezing of the concrete. Outside the bins, huge canvas curtains were hung to break the wind. Three carloads of machinery for the elevator arrived Apr. 4, by which time work had been completed on the big pit for the 10-car-an-hour car dumper.

Albany, N. Y.—A Canadian syndicate (the name of which has not been made public yet), composed in part of Canadians closely allied with the transportation and warehousing of grain, is reported to have signed a 10-year lease for the 2,500,000-bu. elevator planned for the Port of Albany, which it will operate as the Albany Elvtr. Co. It is also said that this syndicate controls seven elevators and 20 lake steamers. A report from Montreal, Que., is to the effect that the grain elevator at Sorel, Que., said to be under control of the Canadian syndicate which has signed the lease for the Albany elevator, is owned by North American Elvtrs., Ltd., of Montreal. James C. Playfair, of Midland, Ont., is pres. of the company. Bids for the construction of the elevator were opened on Apr. 14, and the James Stewart Corp. was the low bidder. At last report the contract had not been let.

### BUFFALO LETTER

Two steel tanks for molasses storage, costing \$12,000, will soon be erected by the Molasses Products Corp.

After a serious illness lasting nearly all winter, Harold E. Tweeden, vice-pres. of the Cargill Grain Corp., is recovering.

Howard E. Babcock, general manager of the G. L. F. Co-op. Exchange for the past 10 years, has resigned and will devote more time to his personal affairs, tho he will continue to give some of his time to the exchange.

After a hearing by the board of directors on Apr. 15, Fred G. Pierce and the Pierce Grain Co., represented by him, were suspended indefinitely from the privileges of the Corn Exchange. A floor man for the Pierce Co., E. A. Schwab, was also suspended but without prejudice.

Election of officers for the Buffalo Corn Exchange was held on Apr. 14, all the old officers being re-elected as follows: Pres., Edgar B. Black; vice-pres., William E. Ashe; treas., George B. Wood; sec'y and assistant treas., Fred E. Pond. New directors for three-year term: J. J. Rammacher, J. B. Stenten and Elmer J. Koehnlein.

Buffalo, N. Y.—It has been ruled by the Supreme Court of the U. S. that Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., was prohibited from limiting its liabilities due to the sinking of its motor launch, Linseed King, in the Hudson, in 1926. A number of employees were drowned and others injured, who were being transferred to the company's plant at Edgewater. The company sought to limit its liabilities to the value of the launch. That lawyers representing workmen were not restricted to suits under the New Jersey workmen's compensation act, was also held by the court.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Straubville, N. D.—The Straubville Elvtr., Leo P. Butler proprietor, burned Apr. 14; loss, \$11,500.

Jud, N. D.—N. J. Rodenberg, former manager of the Kelso Equity Elvtr., Kelso, N. D., has bot A. M. Nelson's elevator at this point, and has taken charge.

Kelso, N. D.—Chris Peters has taken over the management of the Kelso Equity Elvtr., formerly conducted by N. J. Rodenberg, who has bot an elevator at Jud, N. D.

Buffalo, N. D.—A new elevator for the Cargill Elvtr. Co. is under construction here, to have a capacity of 45,000 bus. Much of the material used in its construction has come from an elevator at Cooperstown that was taken down.

Embsen, N. D.—Our elevator was destroyed by fire on Apr. 6; it was discovered about 5 o'clock in the morning and at that time was so far under way that nothing could be saved. A box car of the N. P. R. Co. was also burned. There was \$6,500 insurance on the building and all grain was also insured. Up to the present there is nothing in sight as far as rebuilding is concerned, but might be considered after finding what the outlook will be in the crop. The cause of this fire was unknown, but it seemed to have started at the bottom, perhaps a bearing, as I had run pretty heavy the day before. I have operated this elevator for one and a half years for the Keystone Grain Co., of Minneapolis.—Embsen Farmers Elvtr. Co., A. W. Gebhard, mgr.

## OHIO

Groveport, O.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the North Bros. on Apr. 2.

Vances Crossing (Chillicothe p. o.), O.—The windstorm of Apr. 2 slightly damaged the elevator plant of S. A. Steele.

Cincinnati, O.—Samuel Davis, aged 57 years, who was employed in the grain elevator of the American Diamalt Co., at Riverside, this city, for several years, died at his home town, Bellevue, Ky., while visiting at the home of a friend, Apr. 8, death being due to a heart attack.

Blacklick, O.—The mill building of Charles Bayman, operating as the Blacklick Milling Co., was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 2.

Norwalk, O.—C. H. Rogers, of Sullivan, who has managed elevators at that point and at Litchfield, has been appointed manager of the Firelands Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. D. Setterfield.

Hilliards, O.—We have purchased the Riddle & Wood elevator and coal yard and will operate under the corporate name of the Russell Grain Co.; capital stock, \$10,000; Bliss Russell is pres., Edith Russell sec'y-treas., William Wilgus vice-pres. We will not make any radical changes in machinery for the present.—Russell Grain Co.

Toledo, O.—Frederick J. Reynolds, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of this city, and formerly engaged in the grain business, died on Apr. 1, aged 74 years. Three generations of his family have been grain dealers, doing business as the Reynolds Bros. Co., which at one time owned the Quale Mill, which finally became the Toledo Grain Milling Co.

Saint James, O.—The affairs of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. are being wound up under an assignment, voted by the stockholders because of inability to collect money due. The assets of the company will be more than sufficient to cover all indebtedness unless it is found that too many book accounts and notes carried as assets are not collectible. Albert N. Cox, Gallon, O., has been appointed assignee in trust by the court.

Mt. Victory, O.—The elevator at this point is still operated by Sneath-Cunningham Co., the owner being P. W. Breidenbaugh, altho negotiations were started over a year ago by which the Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n was to become the owner of Sneath-Cunningham Co.'s 30 elevators in Ohio (the Mt. Victory elevator being one of them). The farmers were to borrow 50% of the appraised value from the Farm Board, and the change was to be completed by July 1, 1931. But it has not yet been accomplished.

Cincinnati, O.—Franklin F. Collins, a member of Collins & Co., grain merchants, died at his home in this city Apr. 9. Mr. Collins had been prominent in the grain and hay business of Cincinnati for half a century. He was a member of the Cincinnati Board of Trade and former director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the National Hay Ass'n. He is survived by his wife, two sons and a married daughter. A brother, John E. Collins, is also a member of the Collins firm.

Akron, O.—The Quaker Oats Co. has awarded contract for the erection of 36 reinforced concrete storage tanks, having a total capacity of 1,656,000 bus., at its plant here to the James Stewart Corp., to be completed by August. Work of razing an old building, on the site of which the new elevator will be built, was started on Apr. 18. The tanks will be 124 feet high, 24 feet in diameter, and the workhouse will be 20 feet high, making a total height of 144 feet. They will be ranged along the Broadway side and the Bowery St. extension side of the company's property, three rows on each side, eight tanks in each row on one side and four tanks in each row on the other.

## OKLAHOMA

Goltry, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange is adding about 9,000 bus. additional storage room to its house of 15,000 bus. capacity, work to commence at once.—G. F. Pereboom, mgr. Farmers Exchange.

**Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator  
Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

**HH-ROBERTSON CO**  
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS  
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Kingfisher, Okla.—The mill plant of the Bob White Flour Mills Co. was damaged by windstorm recently.

Hennessey, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Hennessey Flour Mills is returned marked "Out of business."

Okeene, Okla.—R. H. Dickinson, formerly of Hitchcock, has been appointed grain buyer for the Okeene Milling Co.

Hydro, Okla.—John Stange, Jr., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding R. S. Stockton, who resigned some time ago.

Sharon, Okla.—Mail addressed to Huddle Mason is returned marked "Unclaimed," altho it was recently reported that he had opened a custom mill at this point.

Sasakwa, Okla.—S. G. Stark is now the sole owner and operator of the Sasakwa Milling Co., the partnership of Stark & Busmaster having recently been dissolved.

Cherokee, Okla.—Nix Anderson has bot the Brakey Grain Co. from W. R. Brakey and has taken charge. Mr. Anderson was at one time manager of the Cherokee Mills for about seven years.

Garber, Okla.—Russell M. Raulston, manager of the Garber Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, who has been missing for about two months, is now in a hospital in Enid suffering from a nervous breakdown and is in a serious condition. He was brot to Enid from Caldwell by an acquaintance whom Raulston called on for help.

We are again reminding dealers of our 35th annual convention, which convenes at Enid, Okla., May 24 and 25 and we want to emphasize the importance of attendance at this convention. Some very important questions will be discussed and those attending will be well repaid. Do not fail to be there, and urge others to come. This is one of the most important annual conventions we have held in many years and we are looking forward to a very large attendance. The grain dealers of this state should make up their minds to take a more active, aggressive stand in bringing back to normalcy the general depressed conditions now confronting every section of this nation. With more emphasis than heretofore, our slogans should be: The abolition of all governmental activities in business as well as a great reduction in the restrictions and regulations of business; a reduction of Federal taxes and the abolition of all restrictions and regulations of trade in farm products; the abolition of the Farm Board, which has depressed prices to record lows and almost destroyed the farmers' buying power.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Baker, Ore.—The plant of G. A. Marshall, operating as the Marshall Grain Co., was damaged by fire caused by an office stove recently.

Portland, Ore.—J. W. Carr has returned to this city and is reported to be contemplating opening an office here. He has been in the grain brokerage business in Spokane for several years, since leaving Portland.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Work was scheduled to start on Apr. 15 on a new 80,000-bu. elevator and an adjoining warehouse for the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. The site was leased from the Union Pacific Railroad. The elevator will have a receiving capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour, it will be of the crib type, 45 x 45, 104 feet high. The warehouse to be built in connection with the elevator will have a concrete foundation and probably a metal roof. The elevator is to be completed in time for the new crop.

Tekoa, Wash.—Leonard R. Woods, who has been assistant to the manager of the local grain office of Strauss & Co., Inc., for the past five years, was recently appointed manager, to succeed his father, I. S. Woods, who died in February, as reported in the Mar. 9 Journals. The elder Mr. Woods had been manager of this office for more than 20 years. Strauss & Co. have a line of grain warehouses in Whitman County and the Inland Empire, operating a large house at this point and also at Telma, just east of Tekoa, the latter having been rebuilt last year.

Forest Grove, Ore.—A magnetic separator was recently added to the equipment of Burlington & Sons.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Annandale (p. o. name Boyers), Pa.—The detached warehouse and stock of J. G. Grossman were destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Apr. 12.

McDonald, Pa.—The McDonald Milling Co.'s 100-barrel mill burned during the night of Apr. 16; loss, \$55,000; partly insured. The mill was said to be one of the most modern ones in the western part of the state.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Bowdle, S. D.—It was reported about the middle of the month that John Geib was closing the Geib Elevator.

Lake Preston, S. D.—Gunder Lunde, former proprietor of the Lunde Elevator at this point, died at his home on Apr. 11, at the age of 63 years.

## SOUTHEAST

Johnstown (r. d. from Lost Creek), W. Va.—The H. S. Ashton Flour & Feed Mill burned Apr. 13; loss, \$20,000; some insurance was carried.

Miami, Fla.—Jess D. McKenney, pres. of the Southern Wholesale Feed Co., of this city, died recently at his home here. He came to Miami from Cleveland, O., about 25 years ago and entered the feed business.

Charleston, W. Va.—Arthur H. Northcutt, district manager at this point for the Quaker Oats Co., was killed on Apr. 5, due to injuries received when the car he was driving left the road and crashed into the side of a culvert.

## TENNESSEE

Midway, Tenn.—Mail addressed to Thurman Essary, lessee of Henly Runions Mill, is returned marked "Unclaimed," altho Mr. Essary was recently reported as having leased this mill and doing a grinding business.

Memphis, Tenn.—Reports that the Inland Waterways Corp. was to build or finance a grain elevator at this point or at Helena, Ark., are said to have been emphatically denied by Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, director of the corporation, who is quoted as saying that proposals for an elevator at either of these two cities have been discussed for six years, and that he is anxious for an elevator to be built at one of these cities, and that, while private individuals are discussing the project, they have not reached any decision.

## TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—The Harvest Queen Mills, reported in the Dec. 23 Journals as having been placed in receivership, in an effort to refinance the company, had involuntary bankruptcy proceedings filed against it early in April. This is considered one of the most up-to-date plants in the state and includes a re-inforced concrete elevator of 1,000,000 bus. capacity. The failure of a local national bank was responsible for the company's financial troubles.

Comanche, Tex.—Comanche Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; John E. Hoff, Mrs. J. P. Hoff and T. K. Rea; to construct and maintain feed, corn and flour mills.

Dumas, Tex.—Mail addressed to Fred McCrummin is returned marked "Moved, left no address." Mr. McCrummin last season operated the new 16,000-bu. elevator erected here for U. S. Strader, from whom Mr. McCrummin bot it.

Houston, Tex.—H. H. Cuning has become associated with Shellbuilder, Inc., headquarters Houston, oyster shell distributors. Mr. Cuning, who is covering Iowa territory, was formerly manager of the Associated Feed Dealers of America, Inc., Chicago.

Krum, Tex.—R. L. Cole & Co. have started construction on their new concrete elevator that replaces the house burned last January. It will have a capacity of 40,000 bus. and will be equipped to handle grain at the rate of about two carloads per hour. It will be completed by June 1.

Dallas, Tex.—Our new mill [replacing the one that burned in April, 1931] has been in operation since Feb. 1. It cost \$80,000; the capacity is 75,000 bus. of coarse grains, and the manufacturing capacity is eight cars daily; the warehouse storage is 25 cars.—The Conkey Feed Mills of Texas, by Tony Brignardello.

Manor, Tex.—In the \$100,000 fire that swept this little town Saturday night, Mar. 26, destroying about one-fifth of the business district, was J. W. Thurman's grist mill and feed store, which was one of only three buildings destroyed that were covered by insurance. The fire started in a vacant building.

Greenville, Tex.—A. G. Lantzner, one of the officers of the Greenville Mill & Elevator Co. and also of the Greenville National Exchange Bank, died at his home in this city on Apr. 3, at the age of 72 years. Besides being well known on account of his business connections, Mr. Lantzner was favorably known for his philanthropy. His widow and a daughter survive him.

## WISCONSIN

Mason, Wis.—Pete Olson's flour mill was recently damaged by fire.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. H. VanKoert has been elected a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Randolph, Wis.—David Davis' flour and feed warehouse burned in a fire that started in another building Apr. 3; total loss, \$25,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for May has been determined at 6% by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Osceola, Wis.—Charles Carroll Ladd, former pres. of the Osceola Mill & Elevator Co., died at his home here during the third week of April. He was 67 years of age.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At the first meeting of the recently elected board of directors of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, M. H. Ladd was re-appointed chief weigher and Allan A. Breed, chief inspector. The supervisors of grain inspection and weighing for the coming year are: E. H. Hiemke, H. H. Hicks, Carl A. Houlton, George D. Weschler and Curt Kanow.

# FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit  
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

**James E. Bennett & Co.**  
*Grain, Provisions, Stocks*

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**  
*Export and Consignments*

**Transit Grain & Commission Co.**  
*Consignments, Brokerage*

**Rosenbaum Grain Corp.**  
*Cash and Futures*



Rhineland, Wis.—Mail addressed to Charles Olson & Son is returned marked "Unknown," altho it was recently reported that such a firm had opened a grist mill at Rhineland.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Laura W. Froedtert, widow of the late William Froedtert, founder of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., died Apr. 15, at her home in this city, at the age of 73 years. She had been an invalid for five years.

### Pool and Farm Board Fighting in Court

The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n co-operated with the Federal Farm Board in holding wheat off the market and thereby sustained heavy loss, throwing it into receivership. As security for a loan of \$25,000 the government had taken a mortgage on an elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., and when the government, thru L. L. Drill, federal district attorney, sought to foreclose, the Pool retaliated by bringing a counterclaim for \$640,942.

Among the largest claims of the Pool are \$59,784 for commission on 3,985,646 bus. of wheat sold to the Grain Stabilization Corporation; \$105,382 on premiums on grain sold; \$82,008 in freight charges; \$81,219 on handling and storage charges paid country elevators, and \$110,120 on interest paid for withholding grain from market.

When the racketeers start to fleecing one another the wheat grower has a chance to sell his product in the highest market.

## Books Received

**SAFE USE AND STORAGE of Gasoline and Kerosene** by consumers thereof contains many valuable suggestions for the safeguarding of life and property against the hazards inherent in these inflammable liquids. Bulletin No. 1678, 14 pages, illustrated, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**ALMANACK and Year Book of the Breadstuffs Industries** is the valuable annual contribution of the Northwestern Miller to the statistics of the grain trade on mill output, trade ass'ns, laws on flour and feedstuffs, import duties, storage capacity of grain elevators, contract grain, grain grades, crop yields in all countries, and prices, forming a volume of 80 pages, 9x12 inches, sent free of charge to subscribers of the Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.

**SHIFTING FROM SACK TO BULK HANDLING.**—The farm management problems encountered in shifting from sack to bulk handling of grain in the Pacific Northwest have been carefully considered by assembling the experience of 316 wheat growers. Detailed statements are given of the costs of the various operations, the use of transfer bins and farm storage. Technical Bulletin No. 287, 40 pages, illustrated, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; price, 15 cents.

**CORN AND HOG SURPLUS OF THE CORN BELT**, by Alonzo E. Taylor, is a discussion of the nature, extent, and consequences of the surplus of corn and hogs and of methods proposed for amelioration. The Corn Belt is no longer so important in hog production, says Mr. Taylor. Possessing no exceptional properties, hog fat must compete with many vegetable and marine fats and oils in kitchen, bakeshop and industry. Exports of corn have practically disappeared, and a sharp decline is noted in hog products, except lard, which is sold at low, competitive prices abroad. Public taste demands smaller, leaner cuts of meat. Problems of external and internal relief from the serious problems facing the producers of the Corn Belt are discussed. Latest figures on hog population, slaughterings, values, consumption and export are included. Published by the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Cal. Price, \$4.50.

### Legislation Affecting the Grain Trade

By FRED E. WATKINS, Cleveland, O.

If a closely knit organization were ever desirable it is right now. The grain trade needs workers and do-ers, for there are new problems being presented all the time and new laws affecting all of us.

We all know now that we have a staggering surplus of laws, particularly of harmful and regulatory statutes, but too few of us realize that everyone is affected directly or indirectly by them all.

The people of this country have held a sort of blind faith in the power of our government to cure every evil with some sort of a law. We are all guilty, for it was long a by-word with the majority of our population to say "there ought to be a law" every time anything bothered or annoyed us. Many industries invited regulations and governmental intrusion into their fields in years gone by, but now the folly of their actions is painfully obvious. Perhaps if the same amount of time and energy were expended in going down to Washington and lobbying for the repeal of measures today, business might get somewhere and the government made to extensively retrench its activities.

We are building up an army of government servants who are gradually assuming the reins of government. At the present rate, I would say we are entering the final stages of state socialism thru the front door of evolution just as surely as Russia did thru the rear door of revolution.

**Government extravagance** is readily intelligible when illustrated in this way: The 1931 deficit is \$900,000,000. The 1932 estimated deficit is \$2,000,000,000. There are 700,000 on the payroll of the federal government. On the payroll of the state, municipal and federal government, plus the pensioners and bondholders, there are 3,350,000 persons. Figuring an average of four and one-half persons to the family (which is conservative) that means a total of 15,000,000 are supported by taxation.

With that in mind consider the following: There are 30,000,000 engaged in productive labor. That then means that every two persons numbered as productive there is a third who is supported entirely by them thru taxation.

Where has this money come from, you ask? In 1911 the per capita government expense was \$7.89. In 1931 it was \$34.01. The total expenditure in 1911 was \$726,424,849.47, whereas last year it was \$4,219,950,338.88. That increase amounts to 567%, whereas our population has increased but 34% in these two decades and our national wealth but 94%. The 1931 expenditure increased 5 times above the increase in our national wealth and 14 times more than the percentage of increase in population. Federal, state, and local taxes, according to Sec'y Adams, now amount to \$12,190,000,000 or about \$400 a year per family.

One of the big items of waste is in the payroll of the bureaucracy. Estimates of the number of superfluous employes in the various departments run all the way from 10 to 30%, and the number who perform not more than one hour's work a day is notoriously large. Many departments allow one month's vacation and one month's sick leave a year, which results in a further decrease of efficiency.

From a glance at the itemized expenditures made annually by our federal government it quickly appears that 75% goes for past wars and for the preparation of future wars. While none of us are pacifists nevertheless that figure is staggering and deserves serious thought.

I do not believe this Congress can be

looked to with much hope for the inauguration of an economy program, unless, of course, the people rise in wrath and demand it. There is a great deal of talk coming out of Congress, but no action. Washington officialdom has heard only remotely of the depression.

A former chairman of the appropriations com'te estimates that by cutting off all paternalistic efforts, embodying some 200 bureaus, etc., that the budget could be balanced, but just try to abolish even one.

There must be a new fight for freedom, either they or we must act quickly and decisively or else be taxed out of existence or all go to work for the government. Then we would make our living "taking in each other's washing." Truly, "the power to tax is the power to destroy."

**Hickman, Ky.**—Two years ago E. Thomas Dublin read about a farmer who found an ear of corn bearing 22 rows of grain. Determined to find a bigger one, his search was finally rewarded with an ear bearing 24 rows.

With \$1,450,000 at its disposal for checking the ravages of grasshoppers the Department of Agriculture sent out requests to feed manufacturers and others for shipment of 4,500 tons of poison bran to Larimore, N. D.; Crookston, Minn.; Chamberlain, S. D.; Niobrara, Neb.; Missouri Valley, Ia., and other points in Montana, Colorado and Wyoming. The poison is composed of about 80% bran, 15% molasses and 5% arsenic. The appropriation is expected to be entirely lost should Congress carry out its proposal to cut all appropriation bills for federal departments by 25%. Meantime award on bids to supply poison bran mash, have been held up.

### From Abroad

**Importation** of 50,000 tons of wheat has been authorized by the Spanish government because of domestic shortage.

The German government has granted permission to import 7,360,000 bus. of wheat for poultry feed, duty free. The import duty has been 25 marks per 100 kilos.

**A Grain Elevator** of 100,000 tons storage capacity, with drying equipment and a mill in connection, is to be built soon in the harbor of Leningrad.

The **Associazione Granaria** (Grain Exchange) moved into its new building in Via Meravigli, Milan, Italy, Mar. 29, where up-to-date equipment will be provided for trading in all commodities, with room also for the stock exchange.

**The World's Largest Irrigation Project**, Lloyd Barrage, India, will start the flow of water this spring thru 6,400 miles of canal, under which 6,000,000 acres of land will be cultivated annually. Wheat and cotton will be the principal crops.

The German corn monopoly law, giving exclusive distribution of imported and domestic corn to the "Reichsmaistelle" without changing the import duty of 2.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos, which was to expire on March 31, 1932, has been prolonged for another period of two years, beginning April 1, 1932, with minor changes in the text of the law.

Under the new regulations promulgated by the Argentine Minister of Agriculture members of the grain futures markets are not permitted to execute orders for others than those persons named in a special register limited to farmer, broker, consignee, merchant, exporter, miller, industrialist, or member of an agricultural ass'n recognized by the Minister.



## Supply Trade

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The A. E. Baxter Engineering Co. announces the removal of its offices to 344 Delaware Av.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Geo. P. Torrence, formerly in charge of the company's Indianapolis plant, was appointed president of Link-Belt Co., to succeed Alfred Kauffman, who becomes vice-pres. in charge of the Chicago plant. Max Hurd was named vice-pres. and Geo. L. Moorehead was elected a director.

**A new gasket material**, moisture-proof, and highly oil-resistant, has been announced by the General Electric Co. This material is recommended especially for applications where the primary purpose of the gasket is to exclude moisture, for which purpose it has been found superior to cork or other rubber compounds.

**Sidney, O.**—The fire which occurred in our factory recently, started in the mixer department. The entire roof was burned and some of the machinery was destroyed. The fire did not interrupt operation of this department for long as we cleaned up immediately and started work. The loss was approximately \$2,000, and the department will immediately be rebuilt.—Carl F. Berger, Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

**Akron, O.**—Because of the very narrow heels now being worn by women everywhere, The Diamond Rubber Co. has changed the style of its perforated rubber mats, making all the various designs with perforations so small that there is no danger of the smallest heel catching in them. This change at the same time increases the wearing surface of the mats, and reduces the possibility of damage thru careless handling when the mats are shifted about.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Many of the grain storage elevators now projected would soon be started did not the money hoarders scare the timid bankers into discouraging new projects. So little building and improving has been indulged by the grain trade during the last three years something must soon be done to care for the new crop which will be rushing in upon the markets before we realize it. Judging from late inquiries, more wood houses will be built than for some years.—Jones & Hettelsater Construction Co., R. J. Bodman.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—James S. Watson, formerly vice-pres. in charge of Link-Belt Co.'s Dodge Works, has been appointed vice-pres. and gen. mgr. of both the Dodge and the Ewart Works, the company's two Indianapolis chain factories, succeeding Geo. P. Torrence, who was recently elevated to the presidency. Frank S. O'Neil, heretofore manager of the company's Ewart Works, has been appointed assistant general manager of both Indianapolis plants. C. Walter Spalding, who has been connected with the Ewart Works for a number of years, has been appointed sales manager of Ewart plant products.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**—The Stibloy Products Co., Inc., has taken over the assets of Liquid Metal Products, Inc., under the Arent patents, of Stibloy—a metal compound in liquid form, which acts as a primary coating to hold paint, enamel and lacquer tenaciously, permitting immediate finishing of new galvanized metal surfaces. Stibloy was developed to extend the life of galvanized surfaces by protecting them from the effects of atmospheric conditions and from the damage caused by exposure to gases, acid fumes, smoke and brine. It is used for protecting and preserving galvanized roofing, siding and other galvanized products—as a primer, not a paint.

### The Farmer's Crown of Thorns

W. F. McSparran, a farmer of Furniss, Pa., writes the *New York Times* his views on bureaucratic fooling of the farmer, in part as follows:

We were giving so many bright sons of the farm lands higher education at our land-grant colleges and experiment stations, that a bothersome surplus was accumulated. These lads were so highly trained and equipped that they were too fine for ordinary farm consumption and therefore had to have softer snaps provided. Hence the county agent.

We farmers are practicing the most abject economy in our private affairs in a stupendous endeavor to make both ends meet. We are raising a very enfeebled cry that our taxes be lowered, but I have yet to hear of a concerted cry going up from our ranks that these agents be discharged.

Then along came another instalment of "best minds" and said that as we farmers were in a bad way we must have farm relief. None of us doubted that, but our need was not so much for help to carry the load as it was to have the load lightened.

I do not think we deserved it, but we had to submit. It was ordained that we must have the crown of thorns and they imposed the Federal Farm Board on us, giving it \$500,000,000 to use in playing the devil with our markets.

### Drum and Capstan Car Puller

A car puller equipped with both drum and capstan has the advantage of being adaptable for distant hauling by wire cable, and shorter pulling by manila rope.

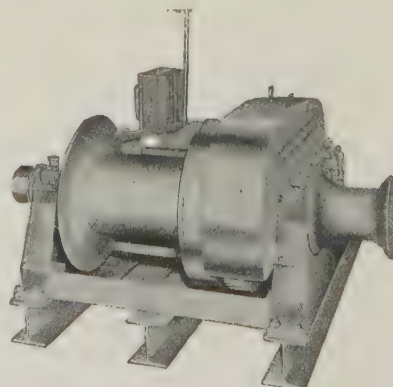
One man operating a car puller of this type has complete control of all car replacements, using steel cable on the drum for long hauls of 900 feet or less, and a manila rope on the capstan for hauls of 300 feet or less.

The complete car puller is mounted on a steel I beam sub-base for bolting direct to a concrete foundation. A separate cast iron housing encloses the worm gear drive operating in oil and consisting of a well-proportioned bronze worm driven by a steel, heat-treated, worm pinion, both ground to a perfect mesh. The total gear reduction including the spur gear drive is 80 to 1, or a capstan speed of 15 r.p.m.

A double V shape friction clutch (asbestos lined) also the improved type of screw thrust assures of a positive grip and release of the drum by a slight movement of the operating lever which protects both the motor and mechanical construction of the car-puller against excessive strains and overloads when starting the heavy pull.

The triple spur gear drive of steel is enclosed in an iron housing. The main operating lever, motor control, switch and foot brake are all located within easy reach of the operator.

The capstan is machined true to surface and ground and polished to protect the manila rope from excessive wear. Four sizes are built, from 7½ to 20 h.p., for spotting a train haul of 500 tons. Additional information will be furnished on application to the manufacturers, the Fridy Hoist & Machinery Co.



Drum and Capstan Car Puller

### Judicial Prejudice

The difficulty of obtaining a square deal in the courts when a judge goes outside the record and the law to inject the results of superficial observations of his own become evident on reading the dissenting opinion of one of the justices in a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

A grain broker executing orders in futures on the Board of Trade in a legitimate manner was attempting to collect thru the courts a balance due from a customer. Altho he was successful in this one of the judges said:

"The fact that they may be termed 'dealings in grain futures' sanctioned by the Federal Grain Futures Act does not remove the odor of bucket shop transactions surrounding them. In this small town plaintiff thru an agent operated an office. This office was in the basement of the hotel. It consisted of a roll top desk, some chairs where the prospective victims might rest, a blackboard where they might study figures which they could not understand, a desk for telegraph instruments, a typewriter, and some other paraphernalia that added a touch of mystery to the situation. There was a private telegraph wire communicating with the Kansas City office of appellant. Here sat throughout the day some of the citizens of the town and vicinity who expected to grow rich rapidly by gambling in the purchase and sale of imaginary commodities.

"The testimony shows that the defendants dealt in over three million bushels of grain during the short time that plaintiff had its office there. The evidence shows that there were some forty odd other customers. If they had been equally as desirous of buying grain and selling the same as were the defendants there would have been more bushels of grain purchased and sold than possibly could have been produced in the county and adjacent counties thereto, and if it had been delivered, these customers, consisting of an ice dealer, an employee in a printing office, some farmers, an insurance agent, a country merchant, a laundryman's wife, and an undertaker's employee, would have sought in vain for some place in which to store the products.

"Of course what they were doing was merely betting on the advance or fall in the price of grain with no intention of actually purchasing or selling any grain. I am so well satisfied that the trial Court was right in holding these transactions to be pure gambling transactions that I am unwilling to agree that they were legal. Therefore feel compelled to dissent from the majority opinion."

Thus proving that this judge has much to learn re dealing in commodities for future delivery.

### Chicago Elevator Superintendents Discuss Many Problems

(Continued from page 394.)

(Program Chairman); Concentrator Pulley, E. C. Gutter, (Program Chairman); Main Belt, Theodore Brain, (Program); Transfer Leg, Paul J. Blum, (Grain Handling and Conditioning Chairman); Growler, J. A. Spiner, (Motors and Engines Chairman); Main Switch, Ike Weeks, (Electrical Installation Chairman); Master Weight, H. S. Wenner, (Scales Chairman); Dust House, John Shawcroft, (Drier and Dust Collection Chairman); Idler Pulley, Allan MacDonald, (Conveying and Elevating Equipment Chairman); Renewal Fuse, W. D. Myers, (Maintenance Chairman); Fire Hose, Herman Rosenblatt, (Insurance and Fire Protection Chairman); Slide Rule, J. A. Parker, (Designing and Engineering Chairman); Garner Vent, H. P. W. Kier, (Aeration and Ventilation Chairman); Lapidary, John Keelen, (Concrete Restoration Chairman); Corkscrew, Gus Kersten, (New Discoveries Chairman); Night Watchman, E. H. Karp, (New Discoveries).

All members will hereinafter be known and referred to as "weevils"!!!



## Grain Carriers

The Welland Canal was opened for navigation Apr. 15.

The Missouri Pacific has brot suit to prevent the merger of the St. Louis Southwestern and the Southern Pacific.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 29,026 cars during the week ending Apr. 9, against 36,924 loaded during the like week of 1931.

Oregon railroad companies have petitioned the public utilities commission for an emergency rate increase on grain, restoring the 25 per cent reduction.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Imposition of tolls on boats using the Barge Canal is advocated by the Chamber of Commerce to pay part of the operating cost and to equalize competition with the railroads.

Albany, N. Y.—The Cargill Elevator Co. has contracted with the Seaboard Great Lakes Corporation, having 164 canalboats, for movement of grain from the state elevator at Oswego to Albany.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Apr. 18 recommended regulation of motor vehicles by the federal government, beginning with buses and later extending the regulation to trucks.

Galveston, Tex.—A record for rapid loading was broken here Apr. 7 when the Greek steamship Fotini Carraş took on 7,000 tons of wheat between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. at the Galveston Wharf Company's elevator "B".

A 6-hour day for 8 hours' pay would increase the railroad payroll \$700,000,000 annually at a time when business conditions demand a decrease in expense. The roads are still struggling under the burdensome requirements of the Adamson eight hour law.

The C., B. & Q. has filed a tariff effective Apr. 16 increasing the rate on grain and grain products between stations on the Rock Island Southern and Peoria, Ill. The same tariff, G. F. O. No. 1346-0 cancels the rate on wheat from various stations to Litchfield, Ill.

Churchill, Man.—Hon R. J. Manion, minister of railways and canals, stated Apr. 16 that the grain trade has evidenced slight interest in the facilities provided here for exports of grain. Insurance is five times the normal rate. On the two boatloads exported last year the government assumed the risk.

The bond issue of \$500,000,000 for completion of river and harbor projects provided in the Shipstead bill was vigorously opposed by the railroad companies before the Senate Commerce Com'te Apr. 15. Grain shippers of the Northwest represented by P. H. Scheunemann of Minneapolis also objected to expenditure of money by government to subsidize waterways competing with the railroads.

Chicago, Ill.—The re-opened hearing on the Western Grain Rate Case Apr. 20 was well attended. F. C. Sherwood, auditor of the Northern Pacific told how the road's revenues had dropped from \$16,866,000 in 1930 to \$11,641,000 in 1931. L. C. Fritch of the Rock Island, J. A. Brown of the Missouri Pacific and other railroad officials testified as to the unfavorable conditions cutting railroad earnings. Requests have been received for hearings at Kansas City and other points.

Trunk line traffic experts in session at New York Apr. 21 approved the rate of 10c per 100 lbs., including elevation, on lake wheat and rates in the usual relation on other grains ex-lake Buffalo, Erie and Fairport to New York for export, with mainte-

nance of the usual relationship at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Boston. This adjustment (which makes the rate to Baltimore 9½c per 100 lbs.) was made to meet water competition, and is to expire Nov. 30, 1932.—R. C. N.

### Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25186. The Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., v. A. T. & S. F. Rates, in violation section 6, **Wheat**, points in Tex. to Wichita, Kan., there milled and products re-shipped to Okmulgee, Okla. Asks cease and desist order.

No. 24451, J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co. v. Pennsylvania. By division 3. Dismissed. Rate, soya beans, Bridgeville, Seaford, and Wyoming, Del., to Cincinnati, O., found applicable.

### Rental of Right of Way Cut to Six Per Cent

The farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., occupying a site on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. right of way at Narka, Kan., made complaint to the Kansas Public Service Commission against the \$40 and \$19 rentals charged by the railroad company.

The Commission ordered that both leases be reduced to the basis of 6 per cent per annum on the fair value of the land occupied. The \$40 rental was found unreasonable, unjust, discriminatory and excessive. The \$19 rental was cut to \$12.

### Railroad Companies to Operate Trucks

The railroad companies will engage in the operation of motor trucks thru the medium of the Railway Express Agency, the first service to be installed being in the Chicago area between Milwaukee, Wis., and South Bend, Ind.

The project is in the formative stage, and permission will first have to be obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Fred W. Sargent, pres. of the Northwestern, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders, spoke in favor of the plan, declaring trucks should be operated on a national scale, and not by each individual railroad company.

### Battle for Low Seed Rates Begun

Lower freight rates on seeds is the point in a battle started by the Traffic Buro of the American Seed Trade Ass'n with filing of a formal complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission this month, attacking both carload and less-carload freight rates on seeds thruout the country.

The Buro prepared for the fight by a thoro study of seed rates, particularly as compared with parcel post and express rates.

"It will probably be a year," says Donald Payson, director of the Buro, "before the outcome of this case will be known, but any reduction secured will continue indefinitely for the future and will operate as a safeguard against any further possible increases."

Manufacturers of industrial alcohol are reported to be considering use of corn instead of blackstrap molasses for their raw material.

Clarence E. Huff, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corporation is charged by Edward E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, with having offered Kennedy a bribe of \$50,000 of the grain corporation's money to cast the three Illinois votes for Huff in the election of a pres. of the Farmers Union. Mr. Huff is also a member of the Farm Board which is entrusted with the handling of the half billion revolving fund.

### Rumored Disposal of Farm Board Wheat

Senator Capper's Topeka newspaper in a special dispatch from its Washington bureau states that plans are on foot in Washington to permit private grain trade to take over the Federal Farm Board wheat surplus. The Washington dispatch to Capper's paper said a conference was held in the offices of Secretary Hyde Apr. 21 to discuss the proposal and that among those sitting in the conference were Hyde, Stone, Senator McNary of Oregon, Senator Watson of Indiana and Senator Capper of Kansas.

The 5-cent bonus to wheat growers on the 1931 crop cost Canada more than \$11,000,000. It cost \$107,000 to administer the law, including the sending out of 3,000,000 checks. No arrangement has been made for a similar bonus on the 1932 crop.



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## Patents Granted

**1,849,778. Fungicide.** Frank Wilcoxon, Yonkers, N. Y., assignor to Walter C. O'Kane and Paul Moore, trustees of Crop Protection Institute, Washington, D. C. A fungicidal dusting composition containing a complex copper salt of mercury thiocyanic acid having the formula  $\text{Cu}(\text{Hg}(\text{SCN})_4)$ .

**1,850,589. Discharge Gate for Bins.** Robert G. Le Tourneau, Stockton, Cal. In a bin having a bottom opening, a gate to close said opening, and pivot means between the gate and bin arranged so that a load in the bin bearing against the gate will tend to open the latter, and so that the gate, when relieved of its load, will move to a closed position by the force of gravity.

**1,850,891. Belt Conveyor.** Tage Georg Nyborg, Worcester, Eng., assignor to one-half to Mark Frederick Higgins, Worcester, Eng. In a belt conveyor, the combination of a belt, supporting rollers therefor, interrupted arcuate anti-spillage shelves with which the belt can make contact according to its load, and bearings for said rollers located beneath the belt and forming a continuous channel with said shelves.

**1,850,545. Grain Blower.** Otto N. Gredell, Kansas City, Mo., assignor to Standard Steel Works, North Kansas City, Mo. The blower is equipped with a fan blade member comprising a plurality of pocket-forming portions having curved bottoms terminating in outwardly tapering walls having thin advance edges between said pocket forming portions projecting forwardly in the direction of rotation of the blade.

**1,851,703. Weighing Machine.** Walter L. Hamilton, Holyoke, Mass., assignor to General Electric Co. A weighing machine of the type wherein the weighing operation is performed by balancing counterpoised known and unknown weights by moving one of them toward or away from the pivot of the balance, characterized by the provision of apparatus for continuously and automatically recording the position of the movable weight.

**1,850,936. Process of Making Spiral Conveyors.** Jas. L. Lane and Alfred H. Moore, assignors to Link-Belt Co. The process of making spiral conveyors which comprises forming a conveyor flight from a flat strip of metal and as it is formed, rotating and feeding the formed flight about and along its longitudinal axis and winding it about a central shaft, and causing the flight to grip the shaft and to impart to it longitudinal and rotary movement at substantially the same speed as the movement of the flight.

**1,850,886. Machine for Making Spiral Conveyors.** Jas. L. Lane, Chicago, and Alfred H. Moore, Oak Park, assignors to Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. A machine for making spiral conveyors comprising a hollow roll having an annular working face on the end thereof, a roll mounted for rotation on an axis generally perpendicular to, and terminating substantially in line with the inner periphery of the hollow roll, and a support therefor out of line with the working face of the hollow roll, means for longitudinally feeding a shaft through the hollow roll and for rotating it.

**1,850,279. Corn Sheller.** Arthur B. Dietrich, East Moline, Ill., assignor to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. The combination of a sheller cylinder comprising a plurality of stave members, a screw adjusted means cooperating with the stave members at one end of said cylinder for moving the staves inwardly or outwardly, keys projecting from the plate and engaging said staves to prevent lateral movement of the staves, a frame member at the other end of said cylinder, each of the stave members having a pair of spaced pivot bosses adjacent the lateral edges thereof, pivot bosses on frame member for cooperating with the pivot bosses on stave members, and a single pivot pin for each of stave members passing thru the pair of pivot bosses on stave member and thru the pivot bosses on frame member.

**1,851,315. Conveying and Elevating Mechanism for Roughage Mills.** John Holland-Letz, Crown Point, Ind., assignor to Letz Mfg. Co. A frame, a cutter head and a grinding mechanism are mounted on frame, a mixing mechanism associated with said frame, a conveying mechanism for conveying the material cut by cutter head to mixing mechanism including a conveyor trough, a screw mounted in conveyor trough, an inclined portion located at one end of trough, and a radially projecting longitudinally extending blade formed on said screw at a point adjacent to and above the inclined portion of trough for forcing and conveying the material to the mixing mechanism.

**1,849,256. Weighing and Sacking Machine.** Andrew Trovaten, McIntosh, Minn. An automatic weighing and bagging machine comprising, in combination, an inclined chute having a pair of branches at the discharge end; suspended platforms below the branches; weighing mechanism connected to said platforms; locking means associated with the weighing mechanism arranged to be released automatically thereby and permit the respective platforms to fall; cutoff gates associated with the chute branches; and gate closing means operable by the descending platforms to close the respective gates with a snap action after the scale mechanism has released the locking means.

**1,851,819. Dust Separator.** Arthur McD. Duckham, London, Eng. A dust catching chamber for pneumatic separation apparatus, including a chamber having a passage through which air enters the chamber, which passage is of considerably smaller cross section than that of the chamber and has walls extending into the chamber, baffles extending from the sides of the chamber towards the middle thereof at a level above the outlet of the passage and terminating short of the planes in which the walls of the passage would lie if produced, off-takes from the chamber beyond the said baffles, and a cover for said chamber forming with the baffles a second chamber in which the air expands after it has passed the said baffles.

**1,851,017. Bag Filling Machine.** Kristian Middelboe, Fredericksberg, Denmark, assignor to F. L. Smith & Co., New York, N. Y. In a bag filling machine, the combination of a filling spout adapted to support a bag to be filled, a balanced lever, a weight rod hung from one end of the balanced lever, a suspension rod hung from the other end of the balanced lever, a supporting lever for the filling spout mounted on the suspension rod, a detent mounted independently of the last named lever, a detent on the last named lever engaged by the first detent to prevent movement of the supporting lever, and means the operation of which is initiated by the movement of the balanced lever to move the detent and permit the angle of inclination of the spout to be changed with the movement of the lever.

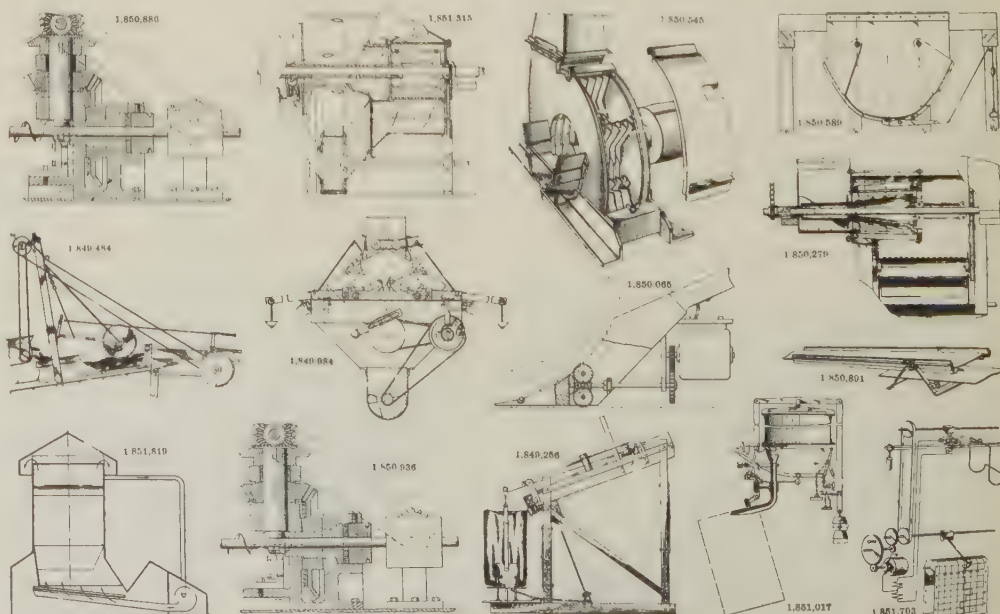
**1,850,065. Car Mover.** Edw. F. Sawlsville, Eland, Wis., assignor of one-half to Lyle H. Sawlsville, Oshkosh, Wis. A car mover comprising a hollow element having a prow longitudinally curved along its upper edge face to fit between the car wheel and a track, a roll disposed within said hollow element and engageable with the track, a second roll disposed within the hollow element and extending through the upper face of the same and engageable with the car wheel, a worm shaft engaging both of said rolls.

**1,849,140. Electric Production of Carbon Bisulfide.** Herbert H. Dow, Midland, assignor to the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. The process of making carbon bisulfide, which comprises separately, vaporizing sulphur outside the reaction zone, passing the sulphur vapor into contact with hot charcoal in the reaction zone while heating the charcoal to reaction temperature by passing an electric current through a mixer of said charcoal and conducting carbon, such conducting carbon being introduced separately to the electrode zone to control the electrical resistance of the charge.

**1,849,984. Batch Weighing and Mixing Machine.** Herbert Koch, Atco, N. J. The machine comprises a mixer, batch weighing mechanism associated with the mixer, mechanism for dumping the weighed batch by the weighing mechanism into the mixer, means for delivering material to the weighing mechanism and automatically controlled by the latter, a discharging conveyor in the mixer, driven connections between the discharging conveyor and the dumping mechanism, and electric means controlled by the weighing mechanism to regulate the connections between the conveyor and said dumping mechanism.

**1,849,484. Regulator for Corn Sheller Feeders.** Ernest Frisell, Lincoln, and Wm. W. Fox, Daykin, Neb. In a device for attachment to a corn sheller or the like for regulating the feed thereto, a float adapted to rest on the stream of corn entering the sheller, said float being adjustable in length, a pair of links secured to the float and adapted to be secured to a fixed part of the sheller, means for adjusting the length of said link, means for varying the height of the float above the bottom of the stream of corn entering the sheller, and means actuated by the links for automatically reducing the feed of corn when the feed of corn to the sheller becomes excessive.

Drastic cuts in government expenditures can and must be made. Such reductions depend upon the readiness of everyone to forego special interest in appropriations. Supporting Congress in reducing total expenditures means supporting Congress in reducing particular expenditures, said the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in resolutions recently adopted.





# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Liability for Freight.**—Purchaser of freight, shipped to him under shipper's order notify Bs/L, cannot discharge carriers' lien for lawful charges without becoming liable therefor by paying less in reliance on carrier's local agent's assurances.—*Western Grain Co. v. St. Louis-San Francisco R. Co.*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 56 Fed. (2d) 160.

**Lien for Advances on Crop.**—Partnership showing money advanced on strawberry crop was expended in its production to extent of balance claimed due held entitled to privilege on crop as against judgment creditor seizing it. Privilege for money and supplies advanced for making of crop need not be recorded.—*Dantoni v. Montebello*, Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 140 South. 67.

**Grain Futures Act.**—Reports required from boards of trade by Secretary of Agriculture and inspections of records made under his direction held reasonable exercise of power conferred by Grain Futures Act. Portions of Grain Futures Act designed to inform government of business of members transacted on boards of trade held valid (Grain Futures Act §§ 5, 6 [7 USCA, §§ 7, 8]).—*Bartlett Frazier Co. v. Hyde*, U. S. District Court, Illinois. 56 Fed. (2d) 245.

**Marine Loss.**—Steel barges 217 and 237 with full cargoes of rye and wheat for Milmine, Bodman & Co. and the Norris Grain Co., being towed thru the State Barge Canal encountered a 45-mile an hour wind on Lake Oneida, broke adrift and damaged the cargoes. Suit was brot by the owners of the grain against the owners of the towing steamer, Empire Canal Corporation, but the court held the steamer not negligent, having no warning of the storm.—*U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal*. 52 Fed. (2d) 41.

**Consignor's Liability for Freight Charges.**—Consignor held liable to connecting and delivering carrier for freight charges not collected from consignee, where consignor failed to sign stipulation in B/L providing for limitation on consignor's liability for freight charges (Interstate Commerce Act § 20, par. 11, as amended [49 USCA § 20, par. 11]). Consignor of interstate shipment held liable to delivering carrier for storage charges on goods not called for after arrival at destination, where B/L provided consignor should be liable for all lawful charges (Interstate Commerce Act § 20, par. 11, as amended [49 USCA § 20, par. 11]).—*Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co. v. Makris*, Municipal Court of City of New York. 255 N. Y. Supp. 443.

**Misrouting Claim Not For Interstate Commerce Commission.**—Carrier failing to ship unrouted freight over shortest available route held liable for difference in tariff between two routes; no question of reasonableness being involved. Claim for difference on unrouted interstate shipment between tariff rate on route used and shorter route available, carrier not justifying longer route used, held action to recover money wrongfully exacted not within Interstate Commerce Commission's original jurisdiction. The three cars of grain in question moved from Morley and Oxford Junction, Ia., in 1919, to Memphis, Tenn., and altho suit was started Nov. 10, 1921, the supreme court decision was not rendered until Feb. 9, 1932, more than 10 years later.—*Miller v. Davis*, Director-General, Supreme Court of Iowa. 240 N. W. 743.

**Crop Mortgage.**—That mortgage upon crop and other personalty was assigned to those holding landlord's lien upon crop held not to make mortgage security for mortgagor's debt to landlords.—*Tankersley v. Gibbs*, Supreme Court of Arkansas. 46 S. W. (2d) 802.

## Vessel Owner Liable for Damage to Cargo

The Robin Hood Mills has been awarded \$146,326 for damage to grain in the steamship Thordoc when the boat grounded in Lake Superior in November, 1929.

The defense of the Paterson Steamships, Ltd., owners, was that the ship was seaworthy, but the Superior Court at Montreal, Que., Apr. 13, held that the compass had not been adjusted, and that the ship had deviated from its regular course to discharge lifeboats.

The losses of the Robin Hood Mills and the Paterson Line have been paid, and the suit is really to determine the division of the loss between the insurance companies.

## Buyer Not Liable after Paying Draft to Bank

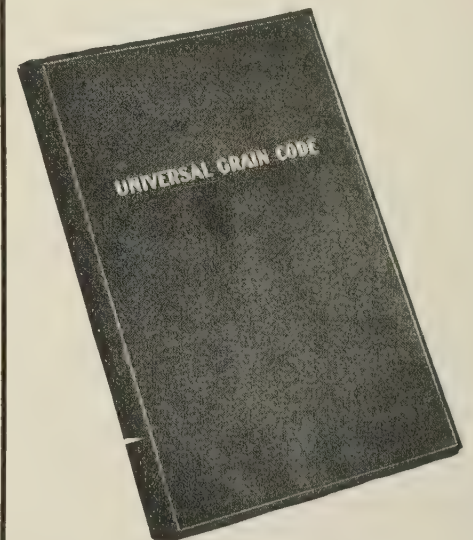
The State Bank of Superior, Neb., turned over a B/L to the Superior Wholesale Grocery Co., after accepting a check on itself in payment, the buyer having ample funds to meet the draft. Two days later the bank was taken over by the state banking department, and the check was found among its papers not charged against the account of the grocery company. Remittance not having been made by the Superior bank to the bank at Kansas City suit was brot by the shipper, Nutrena Feed Mills, against the grocery company.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska, deciding in favor of the grocery company defendant Mar. 11, 1932, said:

Under the circumstances, it became the duty of the bank to allocate a sufficient amount of its cash on hand to the payment of the check and from that time it held the amount as the funds of the plaintiff. It became no part of defendant's duty to follow the transaction further or to ascertain whether the bank made the proper entries on its books to show the true situation.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota, having very much the same question before it, in *Marland Refining Co. v. Penn Soo Oil Co.*, 54 S. D. 10, 222 N. W. 594, 595, said: "By giving the check to appellant's accredited agent, so much of respondent's money on deposit in the bank as was necessary to pay the check was segregated from his account and was in the possession of appellant thru his said agent. In this case there was an agreement clearly implied that the giving of the check should be payment. Respondent had sufficient funds on deposit to pay the check, and the bank had sufficient funds on hand to pay it. It was the bank's duty to have charged the amount of the check to respondent's account and to have remitted the same to the appellant, but its failure to do so was not the fault of respondent, but of the bank who was acting as agent for appellant." Had the defendant in the present case presented its check and demanded cash, then given back the cash in payment of the draft, there could be no question that the bank then held it for the plaintiff. The result of the transaction was the same, and the fact that the parties did not go thru the useless process of counting out the money and then transferring it back and forth would not change the situation. When the bank accepted the check and acknowledged the payment of the draft it amounted to a payment of the debt.—241 N. W. Rep. 522.

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## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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Chicago, Ill.



# Field Seeds

**Orange, Conn.**—Alling Woodruff, son of Frank C. Woodruff, of S. D. Woodruff & Sons, died Apr. 17.

**A dust fungicide** controlled barley stripe in nine varieties of barley tested by the Iowa Experiment station.

**Omaha, Neb.**—The regular spring meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n was held at the Fontenelle Hotel here on April 23.

**Ears** of corn retained for seed should show excellent quality as indicated by plump kernels with a high proportion of hard, horny starch and large seed scars.

**A poor stand** of corn at the start of the growing season automatically reduces yield possibilities. Testing should be sufficient to insure satisfactory germination.

**Chadron, Neb.**—S. E. Hart, who has established a local office for the Northern Seed Co. here, is promoting interest in making this territory a center for popcorn.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Wisconsin's share of the Big Ten Charity football game, totaling approximately \$13,000, is being used for purchasing garden seeds to be distributed among the unemployed thruout the state.

**Toronto, Can.**—Seeds are exempt from the increased sales tax with which the government is seeking to balance the budget. Seed firms will be affected, however, by the increase in excise tax on imports from 1 to 3%.

**Good evidence** of white dry rot in seed corn is the loose kernel, which can be easily pushed into the cob. Such kernels should be watched for in ears which appear particularly lustrous. The scientific name for white dry rot is diplodia.

**Covering** the results of 480 trials with imported red clover seed, a U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin states that they have seldom proven satisfactory in eastern sections of this country. While in some instances foreign clovers outyielded domestic clovers their success was commonly dependant upon unusually favorable conditions such as mild winters or abundant snow cover.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

#### WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

### Buy From Reliable Seed Houses

At this season of the year a great deal of publicity is reaching farmers thru farm papers and other sources of information, urging them to patronize only reliable seed houses.

Such publicity usually calls attention to the inability of the layman to judge seeds satisfactorily, especially grass seeds, without germination tests. Since the failure of seed means the loss not only of investment, but the crop and the use of the land as well, the problem of getting dependable seed assumes major proportions.

Hence farmers are being urged to get a written or printed statement from the dealer declaring the purity and germination of the seeds purchased. They are further advised to send samples to the state seed laboratories for testing, or run germination tests themselves.

What goes for the farmer goes double for the dealer. No local grain and seed dealer, having to live with his patrons more or less, depending upon them for his bread and butter, can afford to let a reputation for un dependable merchandise grow upon him. Reputations travel quickly among the farmers by word of mouth and the dealer who handles poor seeds, even at low prices, will soon suffer from lack of patronage.

So dealers, in self-defense, are urged to buy retail stocks or take commitments only from reliable wholesalers who have built up reputations for honesty and fair dealing, and are unafraid to guarantee their seeds.

### New Varieties of Wheat in Iowa

Iowin and Komar, both suitable to climatic conditions in Iowa, are two varieties of wheats developed by the Iowa State College and expected to prove popular with Iowa farmers.

Iowin is a high-yielding, rust-resistant winter variety that has produced consistently in acre trials. Komar is a spring wheat which has undergone uniformly satisfactory trials at the Station for the past 5 years.

### Hardistan Alfalfa Seed Being Developed in Nebraska

Small lots of Hardistan alfalfa seed are being distributed to five Nebraska farmers this year to be grown for seed purposes.

The seed is furnished at cost with distinct agreement that it will be harvested for seed, and that the Experiment Station will be given first opportunity to buy the seed for further increase. Most of the seed available during the next few years will be used to establish new fields for seed production.

Fields planted will be certified by representatives of the Agricultural College in accordance with rules and standards of the Experiment Station and the Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n.

Hardistan is a variety found in an old field in Dawson county from which 8 bus. were harvested in 1929 and distributed in 1930. It is said to be resistant to winter killing and wilt.

### Adapted Seed Soy Beans Produce Best Results

Misbranded soybean seed is often difficult to detect because the seed of an early variety and that of a late variety are sometimes almost exactly alike, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is especially true of the O-too-tan variety, which does so well in the South, and Ebony variety, better adapted for the Northern States. Often the cheaper northern variety has been bought and resold in the South at O-too-tan prices.

The dealer should be able to give a statement on the suitability of the variety, showing that he has taken precautions and guarantees the seed as to variety. Seed dealers are urged to keep a record of the sources of all lots of seed sold. Then poor seed can be traced if there are complaints.

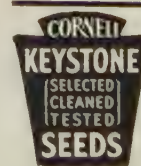
**Seattle, Wash.**—The West Coast Fertilizer Tariff League has been organized by western fertilizer producers to protect their interests against the dumping of chemicals and fertilizers on the west coast by European and Oriental producers. John Stauffer, Jr., Los Angeles, is pres.; J. C. Baldwin, Long Beach, vice-pres.; Floyd Oles, manager of the Oregon and Washington Feed Dealers Ass'ns, and sec'y of the Northwest Fertilizer Ass'n, executive sec'y.

### Lespedeza Does Not Replace Clover or Alfalfa

Lespedeza justifies itself most by growing on acid soils where clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover are failures. It is not ordinarily recommended for areas where red clover, alfalfa, or sweet clover grow well without heavy expense in liming or sweetening the soil.

Common lespedeza varieties now available grow successfully in the southeastern region of this country, bounded approximately by the Potomac and Ohio rivers and southern Indiana and southern Ohio on the north.

Among the newer varieties gaining popularity are Korean, Kobe and Tennessee 76. These have failed to show the same degree of ability to work into pasture and maintain themselves as common varieties.



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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri



### Smooth Corn Outyields Rough

Comparisons made under the direction of the Agricultural College Extension Service for the past 7 years on farms in Nebraska counties show that the smooth type of seed corn will produce yields 4 to 7 bus. higher than the rougher type.

The careful selection of ears with dimpled, medium depth kernels will prevent any running out of the corn and avoid flintiness in the kernels. Those who like the rougher type of corn say it has a deep kernel and higher shelling content. Experiments have shown that depth of kernel is not an indication of productiveness. The highest yielding varieties grown in Nebraska do not have what is ordinarily called a deep kernel. It is poor economy to give greater attention to shelling per cent of the ears than to the total yield of shelled corn per acre.

Altho experiment stations of cornbelt states have demonstrated that certain hybrids will yield 20 to 40% more than ordinary corn, they are not recommending general planting of hybrid seed corn. Experiment station men believe that within the next few years hybrid seed will be available which can be produced at a reasonably low cost and which a farmer can use in a practical way by purchasing seed each year.

The most serious fault of the present hybrid seed corn is that its high yielding ability and desirable characteristics last only for one year. Those who pay no attention to this fact will be disappointed if they save seed from a field of hybrid corn and expect to get an increased yield from it next year.

### New Brunker Oats Mature Early in Great Plains Area

Brunker, a promising new variety of early red oats adapted to northeastern Colorado, southwestern Nebraska, and northwestern Kansas, is high-yielding, early-maturing, and smut-resistant, especially satisfactory for dry land farming. Tested in southern Illinois, Missouri, and southwestern South Dakota, it also yielded well.

Brunker originated as a plant selection from Burt Oats at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Dry Land Field Station, Akron, Colo. It ripens even earlier than the Fulghum variety. Altho the original Burt oat was undesirable because of variable height, color, and other characteristics, the Brunker has bred true to type, and is markedly uniform in plant and kernel characters. The straw is rather short and slender, and stands up well under most conditions. The kernels are medium long, plump, and comparatively free from beards. The bus. weight is usually high.

Besides the Great Plains areas in which Brunker is suitable, it has been especially promising for late seeding in sections where seeding is sometimes delayed because of

### Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for February compared with February, 1931, and for the 2 months ending February, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS			
	February		2 mos. ended Feb.	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Alfalfa .....	42,000	1,500	102,000	9,000
Red clover .....	30,100	594,662	30,100	1,342,711
Other clover .....	179,664	70,203	328,027	163,458
Vetch .....		134,081	119,035	640,792
Grass .....	461,547	555,441	1,110,701	1,133,515
	EXPORTS			
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Alfalfa .....	72,909	26,267	80,228	69,210
Red clover .....	48,295	30,200	51,310	82,476
Other clover .....	230,313	35,438	258,903	83,883
Timothy .....	1,225,152	484,072	2,055,430	1,921,771
Oth. grass seeds .....	256,823	359,427	709,429	1,123,872
Oth. field seeds .....	601,910	276,559	614,951	612,476

poor drainage. In other sections of the central or spring-sown red oat area, where an earlier maturing variety than Fulghum is wanted, Brunker is recommended.

### Field Crop Experiments

**Pedigree 38**, white barless barley from a cross between a black smooth type and Pedigree Oderbrucker, outyielded Oderbrucker by 17% in Wisconsin station tests over 1928-1930. Likewise it was highly resistant to stripe.

**Commercial varieties** of barley studied at the Colorado station showed very few natural crosses, about 1 hybrid plant being found in every 10,000 in Trebi, 2 in every 10,000 Colless, and only 1 in about 37,300 plants of Blackhull.

**Alsike clover** and red clover in combination with timothy made the best hay grass in tests at the Illinois station. Field peas or winter vetch with oats made the best early emergency forage and Sudan grass, alone or with soybeans, the best late one.

**Field crop** investigations at the Illinois station showed that after the 34th year of selection of corn for chemical composition, the high protein strain averaged 20.24% protein, and the low protein 7.8%. The high oil strain showed 12.1% oil, the low, 1.28%.

**Yields of milo** on fallow more than doubled those on the best plots cropped continuously at the Colby, Kan., branch station. Surface planted milo averaged a little better than listed milo. Corn made higher yields of grain than milo under every method, but made lower yields of stover.

**Fall sown oats** produced twice as much as spring-planted oats in experiments at the Alabama station. Oats drilled Oct. 15 in unplowed cotton middles outyielded oats planted Nov. 15 on plowed land. Plowing before planting increased oats yields about 7 bus. per acre. Yields increased with sodium nitrate applications up to 300 lbs. per acre, but above that amount the increase in yields was too small for profit.

**Extremely early** varieties of corn do not yield as high in Illinois as adapted sorts with growing periods filling the normal frost-free season, according to observations at the Illinois station. For full-season varieties the best time for picking is about Oct. 12 to 15 in central parts of the state. Planting should be done not later than May 10 for best yield and quality. Where necessary to plant later it can be hurried to maturity thru good soil treatment.

**Winter wheat** yields on fallow averaged about twice as much as on plots prepared otherwise, except after rye green manure, corn in 80-in. rows, and beans in 40-in. rows, each of which is similar to fallow, according to tests at the Colby, Kan., branch station. Plowing in May, before vegetation had grown enough to materially reduce the moisture content of the soil, proved the best method. Fall plowing, with the ground left rough over winter, gave almost as good average yields, altho it exposed the soil to danger of blowing. Spring wheat is not adaptable to the region, producing less than half as much as winter wheat on fallow.

### New Seed Trade Marks

**Henry W. Vondamm**, Brooklyn, N. Y., doing business as F. H. Vondamm, No. 324-023 for lawn seed, a rectangle bearing a representation of a hedged division between two lawns, one smooth and well kept, the other rough, with conversation between the figures on the lawns, and the words "Magic Mixed Lawn Seed," a diamond shaped figure inclosing the letters "VD" one above the other, and at the bottom the sentence, "The Velvet Carpet Grass of Permanence."

### Limestone Should Be Fine

The rate at which limestone dissolves in the soil water determines its effectiveness in neutralizing soil acids and supplying lime to the crop. Tests conducted by C. J. Schollenberger, soil chemist at the Ohio Experiment Station, indicate the principal factors influencing availability of limestone are fineness and distribution in the soil. Fineness is important, because the finer the individual particles the greater is the surface of stone exposed to solvent action. Likewise, the finest particles will be most numerous and closest together when uniformly distributed; reducing the volume of soil which must be neutralized by each particle.


Standard screen analyses for agricultural limestone are specified by law in Ohio. For screenings, there is only the requirement that all shall pass thru a standard 3-mesh sieve; having nine openings to the square inch. Limestone meal must contain at least 85% passing 10-mesh, 40% passing 50-mesh, and 20% passing 100-mesh. The percentage requirements for agricultural ground limestone are 95% thru 10-mesh, 50% thru 50-mesh, and 30% thru 100-mesh. A superfine grade is offered by many producers, under the name of pulverized limestone. This is not defined by law but is usually understood to contain at least 60% finer than 100-mesh and to satisfy the requirements for agricultural ground limestone in other respects.

All material finer than 100-mesh may be considered available at once, and all passing 50-mesh available the first season. With coarser particles, the efficiency decreases rapidly with increase in size, and the fraction coarser than 10-mesh is of slight value.

High-magnesium or dolomitic limestones should be finer than others, since their composition reduces the rate of solution in the soil. This is partially compensated for, however, by higher average neutralizing power.

**Annatto seed**, which can be used for artificial coloring in butter, is reported to be the richest vegetable source of vitamin A.

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### Bulk Storage for the Pacific Northwest

In a study to determine the relative economy in harvesting and handling grain on farms by sack and by bulk methods the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has collected data in the field, as reported in Bulletin 287.

The grain is now shipped in bulk from terminal points in Washington and Oregon, over 60 per cent of the wheat crop of 1929 received at Columbia River and Puget Sound terminals arrived in sacks. This study sought to determine the relative economy of bulk and sack handling methods under prevailing conditions by assembling the experience of 316 growers and other available information.

Man-labor cost of combine operation was less under the bulk-handling method than under the sack-handling method. On an average the labor saving amounted to 1.6 cents per bushel in 1929. Sack handling usually requires one or two more men per crew. The bulk-handling method requires less physical exertion so that boys of the family and men beyond their prime may do the work and save part of the out-of-pocket expense incurred if hired help were needed for the heavier work involved in sack handling.

Hauling grain in bulk is *easier* but not *cheaper* than hauling sacked grain. Comparable figures for short hauls in owned trucks were 2.84 cents per bushel for sacked grain and 3.03 cents per bushel for bulk grain. The advantage gained in ease of loading and unloading is lost in most cases in the tending operation. Contract hauling cost somewhat more per unit per mile except for short hauls of sacked grain.

Losses of grain were considered by growers who had used both methods to be greater in sack handling than in bulk harvesting. Significant delays were encountered in harvesting operations relatively oftener by farmers harvesting with bulk equipment than by

those harvesting with sack equipment, and the average time lost by those reporting time lost was larger. Four times as much labor is needed to load a 40-ton car with sacked grain as is needed to load bulk grain.

Cost of converting sack-harvesting equipment to bulk handling ranged upward from \$150. A bulk tank is needed for the combine and a tight truck box instead of the flat platform used on the truck in hauling sacked wheat. Many ingenious means of surmounting local difficulties were found. Few growers who have shifted have actually discarded their sacking equipment. Adequate facilities for farm storage, where that is needed as part of the bulk-handling program, involve investment of about 20 cents or more per bushel of capacity. On the farms studied farm storage of bulk grain cost more per bushel (4.24 cents in level land sections) than commercial storage (3.3 cents). Only 47 per cent of those who were bulking their grain were equipped with stationary farm-storage plants.

Cost of hauling bulk grain from combine to farm storage was nearly as great as the cost of hauling from combine to shipping point. Bulk handling saves the grower the cost of sacks, which in 1929 amounted to 3.22 cents per bushel and constituted the greatest dollar-and-cents saving. In 1930 sacks cost 2½ cents less than in 1929, so the saving was smaller. Growers who use sacks more than once in a season by "cutting-in" their grain at the shipping point one or more times can reduce the net cost of sacks per bushel to a small figure. "Cutting-in" does not reduce the drudgery of harvest work, however, and sometimes causes congestion at the country elevator.

Wheat of more than 18 varieties in four classes was grown on the farms visited. If several classes are grown, more bins are needed in elevators to prevent mixing. The cost of elevator construction and operation

increases with the number of bins provided. The varietal situation in its effect on bulk handling must be considered in each locality.

Lack of adequate storage and handling facilities for bulk grain at the country shipping point has been the greatest single factor retarding the adoption of bulk-handling methods on the farm. Investments are necessarily heavier, but competition is such that rates charged at any station are about the same for bulk as for sacked grain. Turn-over is small (1.33 to 1.52 times capacity), a serious weakness in elevator operation. Some sack warehouses have been converted to handle bulk grain, with results suggestive of need for full consideration of all factors of the problem by those who contemplate such conversion.

Terminal storage facilities for bulk grain in Washington and Oregon had in 1930 a rated capacity of nearly 13,000,000 bushels. Receipts of wheat in 1927 were over six times this bulk capacity. Temporary shortages of bulk facilities have already been experienced.

An ultimate shift to bulk handling over much of the Pacific Northwest is desirable and may be expected, but the change should be made cautiously. Costly mistakes in selection of equipment, especially in the more hilly areas are to be avoided, and care is needed to coordinate the movement so that bulk-handling facilities at country shipping points and terminal markets shall keep pace with increasing volumes of bulk grain received from the farms.

Two carloads of flour made from Farm Board wheat were condemned by Milton Smeak, flour inspector at Baltimore, Apr. 21, as unfit for human consumption. How much more of the wheat long held in store by the Farm Board is unfit except for depressing the market.



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# Feedstuffs

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Cudahy Packing Co. has moved its Chicago offices into new quarters.

**Commercial feed mixers** report approximately 50% operations on poultry feed business with something less than that on dairy business.—Russell's Commercial Review.

**Washington, D. C.**—2,058,620 tons of cottonseed cake and meal were produced in the period Aug. 1 to Mar. 31, compared with 2,010,708 tons in the same period a year ago. Stocks on hand Mar. 31 were 204,303 tons, compared with 302,503 tons a year ago.

**Toronto, Ont.**—The Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held an informal dinner here the evening of Apr. 7. J. E. McRostie, pres., was host and toastmaster; the Hon. Duncan Marshall, former minister in the provincial government of Alberta, the guest speaker.

**Madison, Wis.**—Reports for April show more cows on farms by 4% than a year ago in Wisconsin, but milk production has decreased by 5% per cow. Aggregate output of milk for the state is about the same as last year.—Wisconsin Division of Agricultural Statistics.

**Hot Springs, Ark.**—T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn., was elected chairman of the valley division of the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n at the close of its annual convention held here Apr. 12. Other officers are J. E. Doherty, Newport, vice-chairman, and C. E. Garner, Memphis, sec'y-treas.

**Wooster, O.**—Experiments now under way by the Ohio station include 100 white-faced steer calves started last November on rations to determine the results of adding ½ lb. and 1 lb. of molasses to the rations. Another is use of tankage as part of the protein supplement for fattening calves.

**The Nebraska station** is comparing gains on fattening pigs fed shelled corn and various protein supplements including tankage and mixtures of tankage and cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, corn gluten meal, and soybean oil meal. It is in charge of Prof. Wm. J. Loeffel, and will be made public in October.

**Washington, D. C.**—Over 118,500 tons of mill feeds had been ordered from over 400 millers out of the 40,000,000 bus. of Farm Board wheat appropriated for the American Red Cross relief work at the middle of this month. Requisitions exceeded 160,000 tons. The stock feed ordered was expected to aid more than 112,000 families.

**Washington, D. C.**—While the number of dairy cows being milked on Apr. 1 was between 3 and 4% higher than a year ago, production per animal was down about 5% from production in any of the past 4 years. Where pasture was available its condition was only about 70%, which is substantially lower than in any of the past 8 years. Aggregate milk production for the country was 1 to 2% less than a year ago, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Arrangements have been made with railroads so that delegates to the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at French Lick, Ind., June 2-4, can get round trip tickets for 1½ times the regular fare. No validation of certificates will be necessary, the reduced fare will be effective regardless of the number who attend. Certificates may be obtained from the sec'y of the ass'n, at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., this city.—L. F. Brown, sec'y.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Pres. W. L. Walton of the National Hay Ass'n has appointed Cliff S. Martin, Ashland, O., to the transportation com'te, taking Lloyd A. Dellinger's place. Dan B. Tilson of Kansas City, has been appointed Missouri vice-pres. to fill the vacancy left by Ray O. North; A. M. Hathaway, Yakima, was appointed to succeed C. B. Batchelder as Washington vice-pres.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Federal Trade Commission has completed its investigation of the cottonseed industry, holding meetings from Nov. 9 last year until well into February this year at Memphis, Tenn., and here, accumulating 23 volumes of stenographic testimony and a wealth of exhibits. This material is now being studied. Governmental tommy rot to begin with, and customary governmental speed in releasing results.

**Washington, D. C.**—The 11 Corn Belt states had about 16% less cattle on feed for market on Apr. 1 this year than last. The decrease amounts to about 235,000 head, says the Department of Agriculture. The area east of the Mississippi increased its number by about 12%, excepting only one state. The area west suffered a decrease of 21%. Increases in the eastern area are from a low level in April last year, caused by the 1930 drouth, and decreases in the west, due largely to last year's drouth, are from a high level.

## Mid-State Feed Dealers Organize

A group of Minnesota feed and fuel dealers, meeting in Litchfield, Apr. 1, organized the Mid-State Feed & Fuel Dealers.

Officers elected were Geo. Skeim, Litchfield, pres.; W. D. Cuning, Hutchinson, vice-pres.; H. C. Tordsen, Biscay, sec'y-treas. Directors elected are Levi Lund, Kandiyohi; S. J. Kelly, Darwin; M. J. Russell, Grove City; P. J. Dilly, Stewart; M. DeWirt, Olivia, and R. Larson, New Germany. A second meeting was held at Litchfield, the center of operations, on the 14th.

Sec'y Tordsen says of the new organization's purposes and aims:

**The Ass'n will** take a firm stand in combating the unfair practices of portable mills, trucking of feeds by farm truckers and peddling of such feed at less cost than a dealer can afford. Including some of the most aggressive and intelligent farmers as members of the organization is expected to help combat local conditions such as portable mills and farm truckers. Farmers usually know what is to their best interests.

More equitable power rates to conform with present conditions is one of the aims. A plan suggested is paying a minimum once a year instead of every month, the rate to apply on a sliding scale according to the power used per annum.

Forcing the attention of the large millers to the condition in which the retail feed trade now finds itself is another point. If the condition persists it spells ruin for every feed dealer in the country. Part of the plan for correction includes collective buying of commodities in which feed dealers are interested, by group contracting.

We are firmly opposed to the government meddling in business and will request its removal from all business enterprise that should properly be in the hands of private interests at the earliest possible time. Elimination of class legislation is part of the plan. We want fewer laws and more common sense from our legislators.

The railroads should be permitted to compete for business instead of being forced to follow the dictates of a body of men not vitally interested in their success. So we favor abolishing the autocratic powers now vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## California's Feed Council Starts Enforcement

Discussions at the San Francisco meeting of the California Feed Council (see Grain & Feed Journals, Mar. 23, page 303) indicated considerable complaint from purchasers of mixed feeds. Livestock men, generally, have taken to purchasing single supplements.

Changes suggested as amendments to the present feedstuffs law of the state included regulation of manufacturing plants; declaration of minimum nutrients; declaration of digestible protein, and declaration of starch. Dr. W. H. Kellogg, of the Department of Public Health, announced sending out notices that the feedstuffs law would be strictly enforced on and after May 1, this year.

Two more meetings of this informal Council will be held this year, one in July, another in October. Consideration is being given to enlarging the group to include other state department representatives and representation from the rice products, alfalfa meal, and fish oil interests.

## General Analysis and Research Specialists in

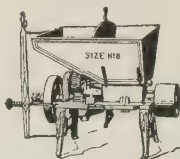
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### Educate Customers to Good Feeding Practice

The average grain and feed dealer is in a position to bring about an increase in the use of improved feeding methods if he keeps in constant touch with the farmers of his community, and keeps abreast of what is being done at experiment stations and agricultural colleges.

If the dealer can speak with authority on feeding problems his customers will soon learn that he is an authority, and will come to him for suggestions and advice. Other farmers who have not patronized him before, also will begin to come to him, and with an increased amount of information which he can well afford to give free to his customers, he may expect an increase in the amount of business.

### Orange County Taxes Itinerants

Orange county, California, has an ordinance to tax itinerant feed peddlers in a manner from which "regularly established places of business" are exempt. Its Section 13 provides:

For every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of a peddler of hay or grain, poultry, dairy and/or rabbit feed and supplies by means of wagon or other vehicle, \$100 per year for each vehicle.

Sec. 17. For the purposes of this ordinance "a peddler" is defined to be and include every person who travels from place to place or has a stand upon any public streets, alley or other public place, in the doorway of any room or building, or upon any lot or parcel of land, who sells or offers for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise in his possession, and has not a regularly established place of business.

### Indiana Hay Baler License Reduced

The attorney general of Indiana, interpreting the Indiana license law governing fees on hay balers used by country hay shippers, frequently found excessive, decided on Mar. 28 that:

Where a hay baler is mounted on a truck, which is propelled by its own power, a license is required for the truck, but none is required for the baler.

A hay baler mounted on a truck, but operated in the field by a tractor, requires no license. A baler mounted on a frame and wheels, operated by a tractor, requires no license fee as a trailer.

The piece of equipment that is drawn requires no license fee, either as a trailer or semi-trailer, the conclusion being based on "the power plant in the baler is not used to transport it on the highways of the state."

Agreement between the National Hay Ass'n Com'te and the Highway Commission was that where a license really is necessary it will be purchased on a basis of \$10, as is required on portable feed grinders.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, National Hay Ass'n.

### Protein Supplements Save Pigs

Out of 83 farmers in eastern Colorado 56 were found to be saving an average of almost 6 pigs per litter thru feeding protein supplements, whereas 27, who fed no protein supplements, were saving an average of less than 4, in recent studies.

Protein supplements were marked sharply in the feed lot, the 56 farmers producing an average of 200 lb. pigs in 210 days, compared with the same weight in 277 days for the non-protein pigs. Self-feeding the supplement developed the required weight in an average of 186 days, compared with 227 days for hand feeding.

A popular protein supplement for hog feeding is the Iowa Trinity Mixture, 2 parts tankage, 1 part cottonseed meal, and 1 part alfalfa meal, by weight.

### Sell Fertilizer for Pastures

By FRANK MECHENER, Seattle

At this season of the year grain and feed dealers have an opportunity to sell fertilizers for pastures. Ordinarily a farmer pays little attention to his pasture land, beyond turning his livestock into it as early as possible and wishing it would consistently produce more grass than it does.

A little educational work among the farmers will quickly recall to them short pastures in past seasons, and they will be anxious to avoid repetitions if shown how.

Pastures should be divided into two or three fields and grazing rotated. Early in the spring a complete fertilizer, analyzing approximately 5% nitrogen, 6% phosphoric acid and 8% potash should be applied at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre. Continued use of nitrogen fertilizers, such as sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre for top dressing the pastures should follow the complete fertilizer about every four to six weeks during the growing season. This will bring more and more feed, the pasture season will be lengthened because growth begins earlier and lasts longer, besides raising the protein and mineral content of the grass.

Fertilizing pasture lands has more than doubled yields and raised the protein content nearly three times, to as much as 8 to 24% protein.

Fertilizing all the so-called pasture land on a farm may not be practical—much of it may be too dry or may have deteriorated to such an extent that fertilizing is not profitable. With highly productive pastures farmers do not need as much area as their cows now graze. By fertilizing their best pasture lands the areas the cows run over can be reduced and less fencing will be required.

[The remarks of Mr. Mechener recall a story about the dairy farmers in a Dutch possession in South America. The dairymen have only small farms, and many cows. Careless handling of pastures would soon reduce them to barren acres. So the dairymen have their pasture land fenced off in small, co-ordinated strips. The cows are turned into one strip for a few hours in the morning; moved to another strip in the afternoon and a third one later in the day. Thus they are rotated thru all the pasture plots, grass is grazed instead of destroyed by trampling and is given sufficient time to regain its grazing value before suffering further feeding. Fertilizer maintains soil fertility. The grass, the cows and the farmers prosper under this method.—Ed.]

### New Feed Trade Marks

Polk Miller Products Corp., Richmond, Va., No. 324,190, for dog and puppy food, the word "Sergeant's" in backhand script lettering.

### Slow Decline in Cottonseed Meal

BY J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 23.—The cottonseed meal market during the week has been undergoing slow decline which culminated on Saturday with sales of September at \$12.85 against \$13.40 and sales of July at \$12.50 against \$13.10 last Saturday. On the advance of last week the market appears to have been overbought and a technical reaction was to have been expected. The decline was facilitated by weakness in the major markets. Stocks grains and cotton have all been undergoing liquidation.

It must be admitted that the period of activity for cottonseed meal is rapidly approaching an end. During the summer there is rarely a good demand but the price level at present is so low that this should not materially affect prices.

Trading during the week has been reasonably active with hedge selling predominating. There has been a marked falling off in the feed business in the past few days throughout the country. With the advance of spring and the development of pastures demand for dairy feed grows less.

Unusually good demand has been effected for cottonseed meal to be used as fertilizer and it is therefore expected that April shipments will show unusually heavy when the next Government report is published.

### Cattle Require Salt

Salt is the source of hydrochloric acid in the digestive organs of the cow, necessary to normal assimilation of food. Sodium compounds combine with the potassium found particularly in roughages, and both are excreted, so there is constant drain on the sodium content of the animal's body.

This accounts for the early craving of cattle for salt when it is missing from the rations. A strong craving develops after two to three weeks of deprivation, and low vitality, a rough coat, emaciation and finally complete breakdowns results if salt is withheld.

Feeders commonly keep salt constantly before the animals. Tests on dry lot at the Kansas experiment station indicated that steers will consume an average of 15.59 lbs. per head over a 150-day period when receiving alfalfa hay as roughage. When silage was fed the consumption was 46.63 lbs. per head. Manifestly the mineral content of the ration has a strong bearing on the quantity of salt that will be consumed.

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### Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

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## Factors Increasing the Value of Millfeeds for Feeding

By H. H. TRAPP, BUFFALO, before Eastern Federation Convention

Perhaps a look into the past at early milling methods to get a glimpse of facilities for cleaning and preparing wheats for grinding would not be amiss. Millfeeds were not a factor in early milling, capacity of mills was small, and no railroad switches ran up to mill doors to remove products of manufacture. Wheat was all bought at the mill door and flour and feed exchanged and sold there. A farmer established his grades of wheat by his own reputation for good, clean farming. Higher prices were paid to the farmer for his painstaking use of old time fanning mills. The latter was the first step in mechanical wheat cleaning from the ancient system of winnowing. This was in many cases all the cleaning wheat received, consequently a few black oat and mustard hulls with a mixture of many other things passed thru the millstones and over the miller's 20-foot bolting chest, which at that time comprised the mechanical means for making flour, and found their way into feeds.

Millfeeds were not a factor; egg mash, balanced rations, molasses feeds were unknown. Bran mash, once a week, was considered a luxury. In most cases the only millfeed the farmer got was what he received at mill door, as his portion of bran and shorts when the miller ground the grist, which usually consisted of from one to 10 bus. of wheat.

The great foreign demand for American made flours brought milling capacities up to the large production of the present day, and naturally the miller was constantly improving facilities with the addition of improved machinery, especially in the wheat cleaning end of the mill. The coming of the cylinder cockle machine that eliminated seeds and mustard, the new improved scouring machine, the sieve separator, the disc machine for oat and seed separation, the electric magnet and wheat washer not only improved the miller's flour, but also his feed products.

Scientific feeding now demands the best in composition of not only balanced rations, but millfeeds as well. Up-to-date mills give this service. Pure millfeeds are milled to a standard the same as flour. Our modern wheat cleaning machinery now removes all seeds, which have caused the farmer and feed man much loss that he could not always locate.

Feeding of screenings thru millfeeds has been the source of much sickness among hogs, cattle and chickens. These screenings have passed thru grinders and then are mixed in the mill's run of bran and shorts. Regardless of type of machine used, there is none fine enough to grind the small, poisonous weed seeds.

A very baffling problem once arose in the form of a fire burnt flavor in mill and manufactured feeds. A hog would sometimes pay no attention to this flavor, unless it was too great, but cattle would detect the fire burnt taste immediately and the feeder found his cattle would not eat it. The cause was finally traced to the passing of metallic substances, thru attrition mills and striking fire, giving to the product this fire burnt flavor. More stringent use of improved electric magnets solved this problem.

The electric magnet has also solved another problem for the miller and the feed man; namely, that many thousands of cattle are lost yearly from eating small portions of metallic substances in different feeds. These portions would lodge in parts of the intestines and finally cause death.

Use of the wheat washer is the finest stage in wheat cleaning and removes all foreign matter that is undesirable in millfeeds.

Feeds containing mill screenings may show good analysis as regards protein and fats, but these screenings are not as easily digestible as the wheat protein or fat. Some of the seeds going into screenings are fairly high in protein, but are not of the highest feeding value. Screenings always lower a feed's value.

Some millers remove the germ bran and sell this separately at a very fancy price, as it is one of the richest parts of the wheat berry. It runs about 20 per cent protein, 10 per cent fat and 4 per cent ash, and is a rich source of vitamins B, G and E. When the properly cleaned and washed wheat is dried and milled the residue left after the flour is removed, taken collectively, is called mixed feed, that is, the undivided mill run of feed forms the wheat mixed feeds. When the coarse is separated it becomes bran. This is in large flakes consisting mainly of the outer portions of the wheat berry. The product that remains is wheat middlings or shorts, consisting of all that is left, less bran.

When another separation or reduction is made on the middlings we get what is called standard middlings. Flour middlings, feed flour, or red dog vary according to the miller's standard of manufacture, in so far that the one or the other may contain more or

less flour; consequently, one may be a little whiter than the other. The term "shorts" is generally used for soft wheat feeds and "middlings" for hard wheat products. Hard wheat or spring wheat feeds are also higher in protein than soft wheat feeds.

## Annual Feed Requirements of Horses, Mules, Cows

The annual feed requirement of a milk cow is about 25 bus. of corn or grain sorghum and oats, 2 tons of hay, and 2 acres of good pasture, says D. P. Trent of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, in a proposed budget of feed requirements for farmers. A supplementary feed of 500 lbs. of cottonseed meal and 200 lbs. of bran is also needed.

Horses and mules should have 60 to 70 bus. of corn and oats, and 2 tons of hay.

Hogs need 10 to 12 bus. of corn, 50 lbs. of bran or shorts, 50 lbs. of tankage and a quarter acre of good pasture.

## Grain Concentrates for Poor Roughages

If corn fodder is the only roughage available, a mixture of 400 pounds of corn and cob meal, 400 pounds of ground oats and 400 pounds of soybean meal, fed according to production is satisfactory, say dairy extension specialists at the Iowa State College. Dairymen who have plenty of corn fodder and a limited amount of legume hay may feed a grain mixture of 400 pounds of corn and cob meal, 400 pounds ground oats and 300 pounds soybean meal according to production. This mixture is the same as would be recommended for feeding with mixed hay.

Where legume hay is available a mixture of 400 pounds corn and cob meal, 400 pounds ground oats, and 100 pounds soybean meal, fed according to production, is satisfactory.

Certain feeds are quite similar in nutrients and can replace each other in the grain mixture. Barley can replace ground corn, or corn and cob meal, pound for pound. Wheat can replace corn but should not make up more than one-third of the total grain mixture. Bran can replace an equal weight of ground oats and cracked soybeans; soybean meal, linseed meal and cottonseed meal can be substituted for each other, pound for pound.

In feeding according to production, 1 pound of grain for each 2½ to 3½ pounds of milk produced should be fed to Jerseys and Guernseys. For Ayrshires, Holstein and Brown Swiss, 1 pound of grain to 3 to 4 pounds of milk should be fed.

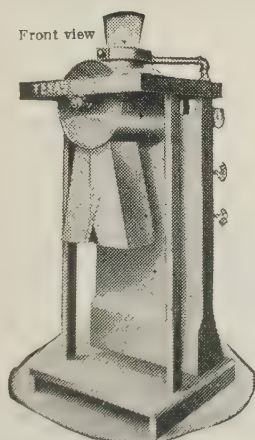
Shellfish meals, used to some extent for feeding, are higher in mineral content and lower in protein content than ordinary fish meals. They are considered fairly comparable to fish meals in feeding value.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for July delivery:

	St. Louis			Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 26 ....	\$9.35	\$10.25	\$10.10	\$7.60	\$8.75
Apr. 2 ..... 9.50		10.50	10.20	7.35	8.40
Apr. 9 ..... 10.90		11.40	*11.10	8.05	9.50
Apr. 16 ..... 10.00		11.00	*11.25	8.35	9.40
Apr. 23 ..... 9.75		10.40	*10.35	7.90	8.85

\*Chicago delivery.



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### Should the Dairyman Feed Grain at This Time?

BY JOS. H. BODWELL

Many dairymen today are asking themselves whether or not it would pay them to feed dairy cows with grain when they receive such a low price for milk. I believe this can be answered best in the following way:

First, what will I get with feed? Second, what will I get without feed?

We will say that the average farmer has 15 head of cows. They will average 20 pounds of milk a day with a good dairy mixture and about 12 pounds without any feed. If the cows are fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk, in one month's time these cows would eat approximately 2500 pounds of a good dairy mixture at the cost of say  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a pound, which is approximately \$37.50. This \$37.50 worth of feed will produce at least 3600 pounds more of milk, which at \$1.50 a hundred would mean that he would get \$54.00 for this extra milk, or \$16.50 more per month on his herd by feeding the proper mixture.

Not only that, but he would keep his cows in better shape so that they would bring more on the market at any time, and furthermore they would give milk for a much longer period and the calves would be stronger and in better condition when the cows freshened. In other words, he would more than get the cost of his feed back even under these trying times.

### A Ton of Hay Sent by Parcels Post

A Durango firm, unable to ship hay ordered for immediate shipment to the snow-bound town of Silverton, Colo., where dairy cattle were in need, placed a ton of the hay in bundles to conform with maximum size and weight specifications for parcels post.

The hay required \$14 worth of stamps and had to be transported by pack mule to Silverton, at a cost of 5 cents a lb. The post office department lost \$85 on the shipment, but who cares?

### Alfalfa Meal Production at Record Low

Washington, D. C., Apr. 15.—Alfalfa meal production in the U. S. during March, 1932, totaled 10,400 short tons, the smallest month's outturn since May, 1929, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Grindings for the first 10 months of the 1931-32 season were 61% of those in the same period last year and 51% of those two years ago.

Approximately 29,600 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of March. This, with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for March of approximately 40,000 tons. Stocks at the close of March were about 22,400 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for most of the difference of 17,600 tons, since exports in recent months have been relatively small. This disappearance compares with 16,500 tons in February and is the largest since December. Exports during February were two tons.

Alfalfa meal production, U. S., 1931-32, with comparisons was:

Month	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
July	12,676	22,272	24,408	26,707
August	15,678	28,614	28,884	38,716
September	16,623	40,925	32,252	42,925
October	14,204	24,994	40,847	40,427
November	21,224	27,705	27,785	33,132
December	19,495	25,646	42,077	31,898
January	12,546	33,285	44,821	51,232
February	12,361	15,403	41,653	37,393
March	10,400	13,140	22,871	27,893
April		12,141	15,588	14,659
May		10,617	11,197	8,686
June		22,242	30,666	19,385
Total for year..	291,677	362,049	374,053	

### Dairy Feeding Results

Cows need plenty of water, according to studies at the Michigan Station, demonstrating about 30% of the water consumed is used for milk production. Experiments thru spring and early summer months with 10 cows averaging 44 lbs. of milk daily, showed water requirements of 140 lbs. per day. Increased temperature created increased demands for water.

While the addition of cod-liver oil to the ration of a dairy cow increased the vitamin D content of the milk, in experiments at the Leningrad Agricultural Institute, it reduced the fat content and was unprofitable because it depressed utilization of the fat in the feeds. While milk from cows fed vitamin D rich rations showed strong vitamin content in tests with rats, it had no effect on digestion or nitrogen and mineral metabolism of suckling calves, producing no better growth than ordinary milk.

Altho total weight of bones was reduced from 10 to 12% thru feeding a low calcium ration to dairy cows for from 14 to 32 months, the relative amounts of ash, calcium, phosphorus, nitrogen, and organic matters was little, if any altered, even when considerable quantities of milk were produced during the period, according to experiments by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. The results indicated that calcium assimilation tended to be higher than in most balance experiments, even on only fair roughage over long periods under natural conditions. Good cows tended to assimilate more calcium.

In heavy feeding of cottonseed meal dairy cows need a liberal supply of vitamin A, or a closely related factor found in cod-liver oil and alfalfa hay, according to experiments at the Pennsylvania station. A maximum of 6 lbs. of cottonseed meal per head was fed daily to 8 Holstein yearling heifers, supplemented with dried beet pulp and pearled hominy. After 2 months 2 heifers were given 25 cc. of cod-liver oil daily. These never showed signs of malnutrition. Six months of feeding developed signs of malnutrition among the other heifers. Four of these were brought to normal by feeding cod-liver oil; another by feeding high quality alfalfa hay. Heifers failed to conceive on the basal ration alone.

### Experiment Station Feeding Results

A pound of cottonseed cake per head daily to beef calves receiving silage made 672 lbs. of growth per acre of silage, at the Nebraska station. The same feed of cake with ground fodder from one acre produced 576 lbs. of beef.

A ration of ground shelled corn, ground barley, standard middlings, and tankage 4:3:2:1, proved most efficient when compared with the same ration except that ground oats replaced the barley, and another ration comprised only of ground corn, middlings and tankage 7:2:1, in fattening swine at the Pennsylvania station. Gains on the first ration were 1.62 lbs. per head, on the second 1.53, on the third 1.61.

Tankage and similar high protein feeds are best for developing hogs for the market, compared with dry skim milk, according to Gus Bohstedt at the Wisconsin Station. When separator skim milk or creamery buttermilk is available he does not look upon dried milk products with favor. Dried milk products serve to best advantage in feeding younger and smaller animals, as chicks, young calves or young pigs.

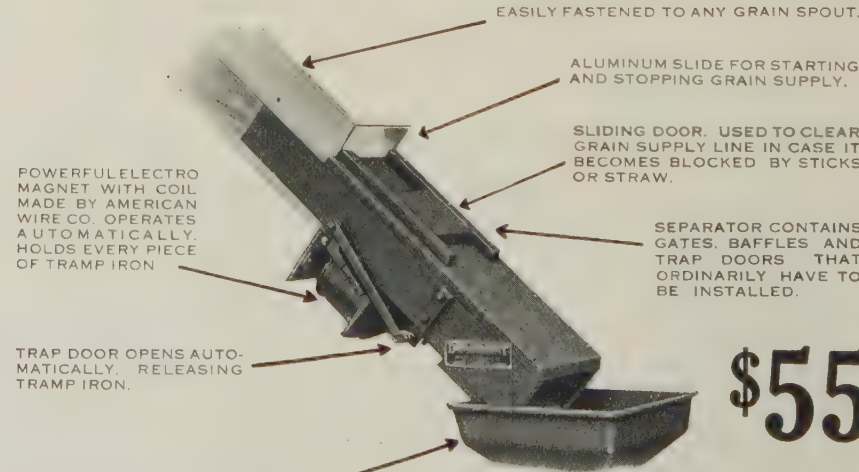
A half and half ration of corn and dried beet pulp will give sheep the same gain in weight as a full corn ration, according to tests at the Nebraska Station conducted for two years, reducing production costs. Further reduction of the corn allotment reduced gain and increased cost. Feeding cottonseed cake with the grain mixture caused further increases in weight and lowered costs. In the experiment beet tops and alfalfa were fed with the cake.

Wheat fed to steers paid more than a dollar a bu. in tests with 4 lots of 2-year-olds at the Illinois station. The basal ration was cottonseed meal and clover hay. Respective grain rations were shelled corn; equal parts of shelled corn and ground wheat; equal parts of shelled corn, ground wheat, and ground oats; and equal parts of ground wheat and ground oats. Average daily gains were 2.32, 2.42, 2.58, and 2.36 lbs. per head, respectively. Wheat fed in lot 2 reduced cost of gains and increased the selling price, as it did in lot 3. Lot 4 was the most economical ration in cost per 100 lbs. of gain.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Digestion in birds is very rapid. Complete digestion of whole grains may require from 10 to 15 hours; digestion of ground feed may be completed in as short a time as 2½ hours.

**Fort Worth, Tex.**—A spray process egg drying plant to handle 2 carloads of fresh eggs daily, was completed here by the Doughnut Machine Corp. on Apr. 15. Another market for eggs.

**Crooksville, O.**—Fred Printz, poultryman, has produced a flock of 11 Plymouth Rock pullets which lay only double-yolk eggs. Several years ago he started with one pullet that had the habit. Now he expects to develop a strain of double-yolk layers.

**Robinson, Kan.**—Altho only 7 weeks old one of the 300 early chicks in the pens of Mrs. William Winter left no doubt about her sex, by laying an egg, perfect in shape, even if it was smaller than a pigeon egg.

**Canada** is reported to have had 61,572,000 hens and chickens in 1931, compared with 56,247,000 the year before; turkeys numbered 2,232,000 against 2,399,000; geese, 904,000 against 1,160,000; ducks, 760,000 against 989,000.

**Washington, D. C.**—Apr. 1 estimates on the number of hens on farms indicate a decrease of 3% from a year ago, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Production of eggs has fallen off about 7% in the same period.

**Vaccination** with pigeon-pox vaccine is the latest preventive against chicken pox in the poultry. It causes less reaction in the birds than chicken-pox vaccine, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A hen only produces from \$2 to \$3 annually and it doesn't pay to doctor much with a sick bird.

**Tho occasional "egg battles"** have been staged in the heavy poultry districts of California because the supply so greatly exceeded the demand as to make them worthless, and patriotic citizens considered "egg battles" one way of reducing the supply, they have benefited few if any, unless it be the cleaners and dyers, adept at removing egg stains from clothes.

## Frequency of Two Eggs a Day Increased by Battery Layers

One of the surprises incidental to caging layers individually is the frequent laying of two eggs a day, a rare happening in trap-nesting. Perhaps caged layers are tempted to lay twice daily because they have so little else to do but eat, drink, and lay.

Of the 250 caged layers now on test at the Ohio Experiment Station, there have been 79 instances between Dec. 5 and Mar. 17 of pullets laying two eggs a day. The feat was performed by 42 individuals, three of which showed a decided tendency toward "two-timing."

One White Rock-Leghorn pullet laid two eggs a day for three days in succession and 13 eggs in 11 days. Another laid two eggs a day three days in succession and two eggs a day ten different times. The third pullet, a Leghorn, has laid two eggs a day 11 times.

It might be suspected that when a pullet lays two eggs a day she is off schedule, one of the eggs slipping over from the day before or the day after. This may account for many instances, but does not account for a considerable number in which two eggs are laid on consecutive days or for those in which an egg is laid the day before and the day after two eggs are laid.

## Poultry Feeding Experiment Results

**Chickens** will apportion themselves scratch grains and mash to fit their requirements if left to themselves with a hopper of mash and a hopper of scratch grains constantly before them, according to feeding tests at the New Hampshire station with 4 pens of more than 100 birds each. In both hand feeding and self-feeding the birds consumed about the same proportions of grain and mash, wide variations occurring during the 37 weeks of the feeding period. The proportion of mash to scratch grain varied from 39 to 65%, averaging about 48%.

**Fish meal** and milk have been combined in chick feeding experiments at the University of British Columbia. Tests in battery brooders indicate pilchard or salmon fish meals give approximately the same gains as milk fed up to 8 weeks when each of these supplements supplies 7.5 to 10% of the protein. Feeding in combination so that an equal amount of the protein came from the fish meal and the milk lowered the cost of the rations and produced slightly better gains than either supplement alone. The most rapid rate of growth developed when rations contained 10% fish meal and 5% milk.

**Feeding** about 1/60 of an ounce of dried pimiento pepper waste per hen per day produced eggs having yolks of a very rich golden color, with unaffected keeping and cooking qualities, in experiments at the Georgia Station. Increased color appeared about 6 days after addition of the pimiento pepper waste to the feeds. Other experiments have indicated addition of about ⅓ of an ounce of dried pimiento pepper per hen per day to the mash increased the fertility and hatchability of the eggs and gave the skin and body fat of white leghorns a rich golden color. Carotin in the pepper is considered the principal help.

**Vitamin A and D** content of eggs is influenced by management and feed of the hens, according to tests at the Ohio Station. Yolks of eggs from hens kept indoors and fed yellow corn, wheat, oats, middlings, bran and meat scraps, were only one-fifth as potent in vitamin A and one-tenth as potent in vitamin D as those from hens receiving the same ration on bluegrass range. Feeding 1% good cod liver oil to the birds kept indoors improved both vitamin A and D content about 5 times over those fed the basal ration alone.

**Dried buttermilk** proved a chick mash ingredient of high quality, in experiments at the Missouri station, where a basal ration of yellow corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, bone meal, salt, and cod-liver oil was fed to 6 lots of 20 White Leghorn chicks. This ration was supplemented in the respective lots with: 5% dried buttermilk and 3.2% bone meal; 15% dried buttermilk, and 2.4% bone meal; 25% dried buttermilk and 1.6% bone meal; 10% meat scrap, 5% dried buttermilk and 8% bone meal; 5% meat scrap, 10% dried milk, and 1.2% bone

meal, and 15% meat scrap. The average gain to 7 weeks of age was 272, 331, 395, 291, 359, and 262 gm. in the respective lots, the highest percentage of dried buttermilk showing the highest gain.

## Cod Liver Oil a Drug?

Judge Goodell of California, listening to final arguments of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and others interested in the sale of cod liver oil for feeding purposes, on Mar. 24, ruled that the item properly fell in a classification governed by the Pharmacy Law, in spite of his grave doubts. He suggested the problem be submitted to the Supreme Court for final ruling.

This manifest consideration of cod liver oil as a medicine, confining its sale for all purposes thru drug stores only, is leading to agitation among grain and feed dealers directed to changing the law.

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### A Model Cubing and Pelleting Plant

In these days when about all one hears is blue wails about depression it is indeed refreshing to learn that at least one manufacturer of feed mill machinery has sufficient faith in the future, call it "nerve" if you will, to warrant his spending thousands of dollars without seeing any immediate financial return. Yet we actually find that the Howes Company, more for the purpose of educating their customers' employees than anything else, have erected in their Invincible Works an electrically operated milling plant complete to the last word for demonstrating Sizer's feed cubing and pelleting machinery. While there may be experimental units elsewhere, none other is "life size."

Mr. M. L. Barbeau, secretary of the company, tells us that this new model mill can actually turn out cattle feeding cubes at the rate of 1½ tons an hour whereas the capacity on sheep and hog feeds will range around 5 to 7½ tons daily. This ultramodern equipment can produce rabbit food in pellet form and various types of poultry and turkey pellets at the rate of 12,000 to 14,000 pounds daily.

On the occasion of a recent visit our representative was shown 12 lots of feeds, 500 to 2,000 lbs. each, some from distant sections

of the country awaiting their turn to be converted into cubes and pellets. Altho the plant has been in commission a comparatively short time it has been visited by a number of prominent feed manufacturers.

The illustration herewith reveals a testing plant of decidedly clean cut appearance. In the foreground one recognizes the Sizer Cuber with Cascader Electromagnet on top to rid the feed of metals. This Cuber discharges its product onto a cooling conveyor. Directly back of the Cuber is Sizer's Biorb, likewise protected by an Electromagnet. The Biorb is a most unique machine; the purpose of this remarkable invention is to pellet chick and developer feeds and for such the dies used are ¼" and ⅜" respectively. No manufacturer heretofore has succeeded in making such minute pellets. This machine also discharges its finished product on the cooling conveyor half of the length of which is hooded over. Through a slotted pipe within the hood a strong blast is caused to circulate over the slowly moving cubes or pellets so as to drive off their content heat.

When the cubes or pellets reach the far end of the cooling conveyor they drop into a receptacle which guides them to an elevator of the creeper type which carries the compressed feeds to the second floor. Here a Buhler-driven scalping shoe sifts out the

meal and anything of a coarser nature than the cubes or pellets themselves. After this screening operation the compressed feeds pass by gravity into a special cooling bin of double walled construction, having perforated metal inside and louvers out. Through the descending walls of cubes or pellets is blown a strong blast of pure cold air which quickly carries off the heat. Within a few moments the feeds are ready to be sacked from the hoppers bottom of the cooling apparatus.

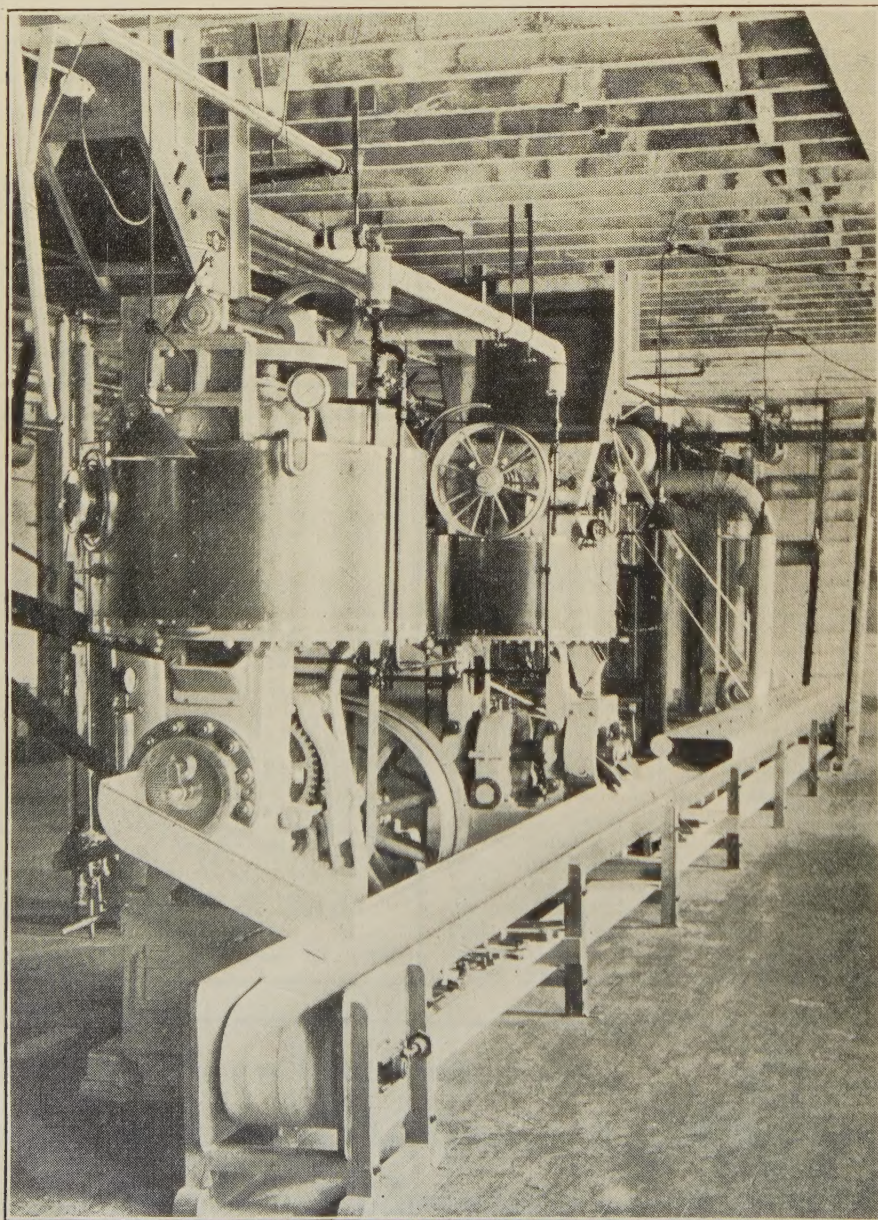
The subject of compressed feeds is of such absorbing interest and one which presents such a promising future that an immediate study of them and an investigation into the equipment for producing them should be made. That study can best be pursued by a personal visit to the model mill at Silver Creek, N. Y.

### Iodine Bearing Eggs Are Now Produced

Mrs. Janosi, a poultry keeper of Zuglo, near Budapest, Hungary, is reported to have succeeded in producing eggs containing 169 milligram of iodine, yet carrying no unusual or objectionable taste.

Attempts have frequently been made in American and German poultry circles to feed hens to produce eggs containing high amounts of iodine in such form that it would be easily assimilated by the human organism.

Medical authorities look forward to iodine bearing eggs as a means of effecting cures dependent upon administration of the drug.



Model Cubing and Pelleting Machine Demonstrators in S. Howes plant.

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Bone meal	Linseed meal, cake
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Minerals
Cocoanut oil meal	Mineral mixtures
Cod liver oil	Molasses
Charcoal	Oyster shell, crushed
Commercial feeds	Peanut meal
Cottonseed meal, cake	Phosphates, rock
Feed mixers	Potassium, chlorid
Feed concentrates	Iodide
Feeders for mills	Salt
Fish meal	Sardine Oil
Formulas	Screenings
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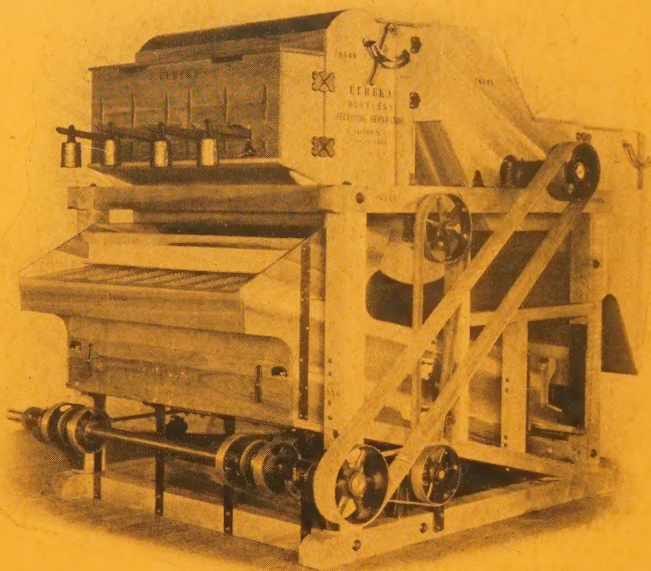
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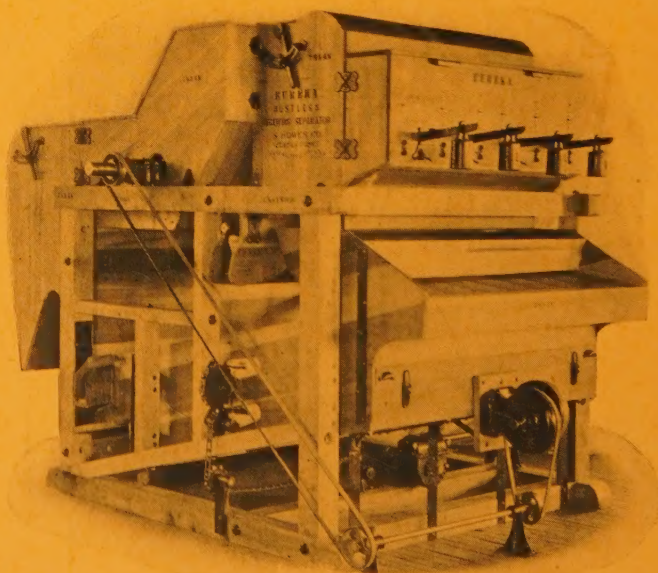


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